PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,917—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1892.

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As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.

Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia and the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sailing.
R.I.	CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
R.I.	GARONNE	6063	1200	J. Allerton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	6043	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
R.I.	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
R.I.	VALETTA	4019	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	6043	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
R.I.	PEKIN	3506	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th Feb.
R.I.	ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	6043	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
R.I.	VICTORIA	6986	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th March.
R.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Sealon	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
R.I.	SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weigheli	1st April.
R.I.	ROME	6045	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
					Saturday,
R.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	29th "
R.I.	VICTORIA	6986	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th "

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 14, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

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ORION	G. Wallnerching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

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Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1892.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

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The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

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Vessel.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
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Bombay, November, 23rd 1893.

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S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buasch in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 865 tons, on the 4th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1892. Agents.

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SPARKLING	36 0	30 0
STILL:—		
BODENHEIMER	17 8	20 0
MOSELBLUMCHEN	20 8	23 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 8	25 0
[illegible]	29 8	32 8

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
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I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to an establishment towards this end.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BEAUTY CHARM,

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The Toilet Pet of
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Use it and recommend it.
HARMLESS TO THE SKIN AND PERFECT IN EFFECT.

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Its constant use
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TREACHER'S Special Liqueur Glenlivet, a genuine ripe Old Whisky	33	0	37	4
TREACHER'S "Old Irish"	28	8	32	0

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Phillips' "Prince" Marine Glass	50	0
Phillips' "Shikaree" or Camp Binocular	55	0
Phillips' "Primus Combination"	60	0
The "Spotter" Binocular, with shades and sling	20	0
The "Volunteer" Field and Marine Glass	33	8
The "Tourist" Field, Race, Marine or Tour Glass	48	8
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5650 Opera Glass 17 lines	15	0
Do. do. do. 21 lines	20	0
3720 do. do. 17 lines	22	8
Do. do. do. 21 lines	30	0
3670 do. do. "Marine Duchess," suitable for Opera or Marine use	20	0
Field and Marine Glasses in Leather Sling Cases, from Rs. 16-8 to	40	0
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Do. do. two draw, very powerful, 24 lines	85	0

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A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
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SKINE ROCKING HORSES AND TOILET REQUISITES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

LEATHER GOODS.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS, AND GAMES.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
UMBRELLAS.
CUTLERY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

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BRANDY. PORT. CHAMPAGNE. | BEER. WHISKEY. SHERRY. | HOCK. SHOUT. OLD TOM AND GIN. | CLARET. MOSELLES. LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

OILMANSTORES.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOT. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES, FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, FRENCH SWEETS, AND CHOCOLATE CREAM.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V.-P. P.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

	ANY COLOUR.	
PER 100	IMPRESSIONS	Annas 8
PER 1,000	"	Rs. 5 0
	GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.	
PER 100	IMPRESSIONS	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000	"	" 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } " 5 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,

Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS

Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.

Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,

Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,

ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
GRAND PRODUCTION OF VON SUPPE'S OPERA
"BOCCACCIO."
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MONDAY NEXT.—"THE MOUNTEBANKS."

TUESDAY NEXT.—"FALKA."

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—"THE GONDOLIERS."
&
"MISS DECIMA."

THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 8th.
THE GREAT OPERATIC COMEDY.
Music by Audran; Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
The Funniest of Modern Productions.
"TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY"
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.
Due notice of this event will be given.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
CAPT. L. H. MOULE,
AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
COUNTESS OF LEITRIM
and
H. W. ULOTH, Esq.,
Superintendent of P. and O. Co.,
the Crew of the P. and O. s. s. Oriental
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
On behalf of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Of those Lost in the Wreck of the S. S. BOKHARA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that [illegible] CHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, December 2, 1892.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL,"
Arrived, 2nd December 1892.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 26 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain GROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle: Bombay, 2nd December 1892.

NOTICE.
CHILDREN'S DAY SERVICE will be held in "BOWEN" CHURCH, near Apollo Hotel, to-morrow at 10-30 a.m. Rev. Mr. CRANE, the newly appointed Pastor of the Church, will preside, and the Children will take part in the Service.
ALL CORDIALLY WELCOME!

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES.
MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES.
Outside Measurement:—
22" by 17" by 16" with one Drawer.
24" by 18" by 18" " " "
26" by 20" by 20" " " "
28" by 23" by 21" " " "
*38" by 26" by 23" " two Drawers.
*33" by 29" by 21" " " "
*42" by 36" by 24" " " "
32" by 26" " " "
Marked thus * are fitted with two distinct
[illegible]S BOX & LOCK MART,
[illegible]SEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.
GENERAL AGENCY FOR EVERY TYPE-WRITER.
LEGAL AND GENERAL TYPE-WRITING OFFICES.
MACHINES REPAIRED AND EXCHANGED.
SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING CLASS.
BRIEF LONGHAND.
TYPE-WRITER STATIONERS.
Terms and Prospectus on Application.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,
18, HORNBY ROW.

GOOD MORNING!
Have you taken a Glass of
Dr. HIBBARD'S
WILD CHERRY-BITTERS;
This Morning?
It is excellent for all Bowel Complaints, a most delightful Stimulant, a splendid Appe-
[illegible] Cures nervous
[illegible] Heart troubles,
[illegible] and Indiges-
[illegible]edicine Vendors.
[illegible]DEN & Co.,
[illegible]RING CO.,
[illegible]ria.
NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.
SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.
Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A. J. PAES, late Steward of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and of the Freemasons' Hall, has the honor to inform the Rajas and the Public in general that he will undertake Contracts or Management of Public and Private Dinners, Ball Suppers, Pic-nics, Tea and Garden Parties, &c., from the 1st December, 1892.
A. J. PAES,
Kalbadevi Road, Kolbatwady, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—
"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.
SAMUEL FOBLER.
Comercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tender must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timbers," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 22nd November, 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..... „ 1,09,38,688
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.
Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.
6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.
2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.
CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.
ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.
DEPOSITS are received on loan from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.
Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.
A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL $2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....$ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL $1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
3 Months.....3 „ „
For shorter periods, terms on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY, „ HANKOW, „ FOOCHOW,
BANGKOK, „ HIOGO, „ RANGOON,
BATAVIA, „ ILOILO, „ SAIGON,
BOMBAY, „ LYONS, „ SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA, „ MANILA, „ SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, „ NAGASAKI, „ TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW, „ NEW YORK, „ YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG, „ PEKING.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and over Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News [illegible] Annum, Rs. 12. [illegible] Bombay.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'
"HIGHLAND CREAM."
EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
Messrs. W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder.
Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.
Messrs. D. C. OMRIGAR, Market.
Messrs. D. BARIA, Market.
Messrs. E. B. LAKDIWALLA, Parsi Street.
Messrs. J. F. KHUTOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. KING JOHN'S SONS, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. MORENAS & Co., Medows Street.
Messrs. PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.
VICTORIA TERMINUS, Refreshment Rooms.
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Kirkee.
Messrs. CORNAGLIA, Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Nagpur.
Messrs. C. F. PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Lanoli.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bhusawal.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Igatpuri.

SOLE AGENTS:—
C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pill which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malarial* poisoning induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.
PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should *only* be prescribed in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 39 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.
PHOSPHORUS AND DIAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
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MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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MARINE INSURANCE.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	Rs. 25	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra and Masterman's	100,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	250	225	7 pr. ct.	223
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	30,000	625	625	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	3125	all	41	432
National Bank of India	40,000	625	625	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	250	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Shard	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Ahmedabad Sheetings	1,000	200	200	10	262
Ahmedabad Spinning	1,000	75	50	7½	100
Back Bay Boating	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile Syndicate	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bagby Brothers	6,000	300	265	35	42
Bawla Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	500	2,000	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,053
Bombay Dock Co.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	530
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Decone Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	148
Gayer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
Ship Asan	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
John Roberts & Co.	4,000	200	200	17½ div	2.6
Kemp & Co.	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	13½
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	37
Napier Boat Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	102
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	99
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Orient Loan Co.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	4524
Prince of Wales Fireinsurance	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ltd.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treasurer & Co.	2,000	500	all	6	85
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Printing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Currachee)	200	000'1	1,100	90	955xd
Apollo	750	0,0'5	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg. Co., Ld.	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct.	250
Bombay Cotton Exch'ge's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Branch City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	16	150
Colaba	600	200	all	20	300
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	300	300	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Prowo Co. Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khargaum	240	450	450	40	322
Mahajudpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	...	...	...	65	520
Mercantile	300	500	500	...	85
Motwali Cotton	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Muttra	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32	275
New Herald	1,200	500	500	60	580xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales,	100	550	500	Rs.25 dvd	380xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	20
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	360
Sind and Punjab	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,375xd
Stock	130	2,000	750	33	300 w.d
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	230	250	35	210
Surat City	...	...	...	75	245
Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	...
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES

				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B.B. & C.I.R. New £15 share	...	£ 18	...	do.	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 80	2,000
Apollo Indian	1,250	...	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belapary)	1871	...	all	40per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	840
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay New Hand Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	400	40	1,115
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	10 pr. ct.	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	...	124	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Dorai Mills Co. Ld.	5,998	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Fazulbhoy Parekh	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hingoli Imperial Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,000	500	500	Rs. ...	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,030
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	...	1,000
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	124	280
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	740
Khatau Maokunjee	2,500	100	100	...	20
Lord Reay Mfg.	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lukmidass Printing & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,355 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & W Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	620
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 124	695
Proprietary Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Rajpur Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	450
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,550
Spondenbs	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	550xd.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	Rs. 15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunkor Lukhmishunkar Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	975
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-3-6
Carolus	"	220
Mexican Dollars	"	222-8
Five Franc Pieces Gold	"	313
Bar Silver	"	106-8
Gold Leaf	"	25-2
Bar Gold, English	"	25-9
Bar Australian	"	25-8
Bar Bombay	"	25-6
Bar Pekin	"	25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	106½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103½
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	116½
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Fr. rust Bonds	104½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand	do.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	do.	1s. 2 15-16d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	do.	1s. 2 1-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 2 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 5-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 3-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 3 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 3 5-16d.
France	3 Do.	do.	1'93
Do.	6 Do.	do.	1'92½
Calcutta	At sight	do.	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do.	99½ nom.
Madras	At sight	do.	100 3-32
Do.	30 days	do.	99½
China	60 days	do.	219

THE business of the Colombo branch of the Madras Bank is extending so rapidly that a good many improvements are being made in the Bank's premises. By the way, it seems to take a long time for the Head Office to come to terms with the Government about the site wanted on the North Beach.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Aryan Social Union, People's Library, Bazaar Gate, 8-30 p.m.

The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, Conversational Meeting, New High School, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

University Examination Results.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Teheran (s), from Hongkong ; Orion (s), Trieste ; La Seyne (s), Aden ; and Wernoth Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Blue Cross (s), for Antwerp ; Naderi (s), Persian Gulf ; Wm. Manson (bq), Mauritius ; and City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Teheran and Orion entered, and the barque William Manson and the s.s. Surat left the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. N. and R. I. M. Play will begin punctually, at 1-40 p.m. to-day. There will be a tent for ladies.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Willow Branch and La Seyne entered the dock yesterday ; the s.s. Khiva and Blue Cross left it on Thursday, and the s.s. Mahanady and Neera yesterday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November was 4,366 ; daily average 146 ; total of new admissions 1,657 ; and number of children vaccinated 101.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SHRI BHOWANI SHUNKER TEMPLE.—The annual fair of the Shri Bhowani Shunker Temple, Tardeo Road, erected by the late Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Shunker Sett, commences to-day, and will last for five days.

BOWEN M. CHURCH.—A "Children's Day" service will be held in this church to-morrow, to commence at 10-30 a.m. It will, no doubt, be interesting as the church has been prettily decorated, and the children are to take part in the service. All are cordially invited.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT BY NIGHT.—Mr. Burdett, who lives in Love Lane, Byculla, reports that between the hours of 1 and 3 a.m., on Thursday, some one entered his house, and stole a metal watch and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 60. Rs. 35 worth of wearing apparel were recovered in the compound of the house the following morning.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—Members are reminded that the Club dance will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 16th inst., and to insure its success every effort should be made by each member of the Club individually to procure support. Tickets and all information may be obtained from Mr. James Pearson, Sirdar's Buildings, Tamarind Lane, and early application is desirable.

A COLLISION ON QUEEN'S ROAD.—Mr. Hill, residing at Colaba, reports that whilst he was driving along the Queen's Road, on Thursday, his conveyance was run into by a carriage driven by a Parsee, which had shot out of a line of carriages along the left side of the road. Mr. Hill's conveyance sustained considerable damage, while the ladies, who were in it, had a narrow escape. The Parsi, seeing what had happened, drove rapidly away, and the police had obtained no clue as to his identity.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' MEETING.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Mahim, Dadar, and Grant Road, will be held, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, in the hall of Mr. Narayan Purshotamdas' Chawl, in School Road, Dadar, situate between the two railway stations, to adopt a memorial to the agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, praying for the restoration to the time-table of the local morning fast train, which, from the 1st of October, 1892, has ceased to stop at the Mahim, Dadar, and Grant Road stations.

MR. HENRY VARLEY.—The following meetings, at which this well-known evangelist will give addresses during the coming week, have been arranged :—Tuesday, 6th Dec., and following days, at 5-30 p.m., in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute,—meeting for educated English speaking natives. Tuesday, 6th Dec. at 8 p.m., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grant Road—open to all. Wednesday, 7th Dec., to Saturday, 10th, inclusive, at 5-30 p.m., at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder—meeting open to all. Monday, 5th, to Saturday 10th Dec., inclusive—prayer meeting, in the M. E. Church, Grant Road, at 7-30 a.m., open to all.

DEATH OF A MILL-HAND.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest last evening, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of one Laxmon Kondeba, aged 20 years, lately employed as a mill operative in the Lowjeel Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Mill, at Haines Road, Byculla. The deceased was engaged feeding a machine with cotton waste on the 29th ultimo, when his hand accidentally got jammed in a roller, and was smashed to pieces. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where the injured member was amputated. He died at 10 a.m., yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received by his arm having been accidentally caught in the roller of a waste machine he was feeding with cotton waste.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney held an inquest yesterday, at Sonapore, into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindu woman, named Gopica, aged 65 years. It would appear that the deceased for some time past suffered much from paralysis of the right side. She was quite sane, and could go about. On the 21st ultimo, deceased, while making her bed on a cot, her *sari* caught fire from an open kerosine lamp that was standing on a stool near by. The woman very severely burned on her face, side, thigh, and loins, from the effects of which she expired on Thursday night. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased met with her death as the result of extensive burns she sustained on the 21st ultimo by her *sari* taking fire from an open kerosine lamp.

DEATH FROM A FALL ON A POINTED SPIKE.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Thursday evening, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of one Nunda Ram, aged 30 years, lately employed as a Municipal halalcore, who died in the hospital that day. It would appear that the deceased, on the 8th of September, climbed a nim tree in the compound of a gentleman's bungalow, in Middle Colaba. It was raining at the time, and he missed his footing, and fell from the tree on to the compound wall, one of the spikes of which penetrated his left thigh. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where, on the 28th Sept., tetanus set in, and he continued ailing for two weeks. A few days after he had recovered from this attack he got dysentery, which was followed by other complications, and he succumbed on the 1st inst. The jury returned an unanimous verdict to the effect that the deceased, Nunda Ram, died from injuries received by an accidental fall on a pointed iron spike on the compound wall of a bungalow.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Indian Temperance Association was held in the Money School, on Monday last. In the absence of the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, Mr. S. Tomlinson, the secretary of the Association, was voted to the chair. The chairman introduced Dr. D. N. Ranina, who gave a lecture on "Alcohol in Health and Disease." He dwelt at considerable length upon the disadvantages of the use of alcohol as a stimulant, and stated that it was injurious even if it was taken in a moderate quantity. He further disapproved of the practice of generally giving liquor when persons are ill. He said that medical men of distinction have asserted that the use of alcohol is always injurious. When Dr. Ranina's lecture was over, Miss Ellen Pash, B. A., representative of the C. T. N., said that in her country there were many such associations which were conducted mainly by women. She hoped similar associations would be started by educated ladies in India. She again spoke in favour of temperance associations as she did on a previous occasion.

CALENDAR.—DEC. 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Dec.	4th.	7h. 35m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	11th.	7h. 21m. a.m.
New Moon	"	19th.	1h. 43m. p.m.
First Quarter	"	27th.	2h. 37m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	High Water.	Low Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 3	Gaiety Theatre : Willard Opera Co. University Examination Results. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Clyde.	6 19	5 21	10 6m	11 5a	4 14m	4 12a
Sun. 4	2nd Sunday in Advent. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam."	6 19	5 21	10 54m	11 59a	5 4m	4 58a
Mon. 5	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Dance at the Royal Yacht Club. University Examination Results. Distribution of Prizes, St. Xavier's College, 5-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre : Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 20	5 22	11 42m	— —	5 53m	5 37a
Tues. 6	Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Bombay Rifle Club : Distribution of Prizes. Distribution of Prizes, St. Joseph's Convent, Randora. Gaiety Theatre : Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 21	5 22	0 43m 0 30a	6	6 42m	6 21a
Wed. 7	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 4 p.m. Meeting : Bombay Chamber of Commerce 4-30 p.m. Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Gaiety Theatre : Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 21	5 22	1 28m 1 18a	7	32m 6a	
Thur. 8	Gaiety Theatre : Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 22	5 23	2 14m 2 7a	8	24m 32a	
Fri. 9	Gaiety Theatre : Willard Opera Co., 9 p.m.	6 22	5 23	3 1m 2 59a	9	21m 46a	

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 8 a.m.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

HIGH COURT.—ORIG. SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Sesons.)

AN INVALID DEDICATION CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

GOWASJEE BYRAMJEE GOLWALLA, PEROJBAI AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was brought by plaintiff for the purpose of having certain charitable bequests determined by the court. Mr. Jardine (Mr. Sanders' Slater), instructed by Messrs. Bowe and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Macpherson, Mr. Vicajee, and Mr. Dhairyawan instructed by Mr. M. N. Sakiatwalla, appeared for first defendant, while Lord Colin Campbell appeared for the other defendants, the Hon. Mr. Limjee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, Bowen, representing the Advocate-General. Dr. Jamasjee Minocherjee, Dastoor Peshotum Bijee Sanjana, and Dastoor Jamsetjee Sorabjee Kadarao were examined for the plaintiff in support the charitable bequests.

The plaint stated that Byra Hormusjee Golwalla died on the 12th March, having made his will in the Gujrattee language the 2nd August, 1880. The will was not united in the Registrar's office. The testator united his two sons and a grandson his exes and heir, devising to them all his property three houses. He had during his lifetime named three of these three properties for religious and charitable purposes, and his executors continued so after his death. A partition deed was exed by them, and duly registered, but no trused was ever drawn up in respect of the three liable properties. Their income was in rotation ed by all the parties in charity until the currear, when it came to the turn of the first defeat, widow of one of the defendants, to make the stated payments, but she, instead of agreeing to stxpenditure, sent a notice claiming a division of three properties. The plaintiff, the sole survivi executor of Byramjee Hormusjee Golwalla, there brought this suit in which he may be declared that the three properties was validly dedicated by and what religious and charitable purposes ; ther any and which of such religious and charitablurposes are public charities ; whether the stated intestate with respect to any of the three perties ; and further that, in the event of any he religious and charitable purposes being declare be invalid, the rights of the parties may be ermined and declared, &c.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving hisision, said : The purposes of the alleged trust six in number : (1) "Asodad," i.e., presents to pris ; (2) Supply of sandalwood to the fire temple ; (3) Distributes of "baj-rojgar" and "mookta" cereins ; (4) Distribution of alms to deformed persons ; (5) Outlay on deaths of relations ; (6) Other good ti charitable acts. Of these, Nos. 1, 2, or 4 only can hold legal and valid. "Hij-rojgar" and "mookta" are only prayers for the dead, which have held to be invalid purposes by several decisions this court ; and the evidence in this case shows incre ness of those decisions. Outlays on deaths of relations are mere private expenses, neithepublic nor charitable ; and other good acts a too vague and indefinite an expression to den anything. There are three properties in ques. Nos. 40, 140, and 160 A. D. of 1885. It is proved that the sons of the testator have dedicated the properties to charity, but it is clear me that they have done nothing of the kind. Iporant of the invalidity of the will, and no doubt driven to comply with their father's wishes, they have quiesced in what their father enjoined them to do, and have spent the income of these properties on charity, or what they, in the wide latitude given them, consider charity ; but there has been no dedication by them of the property. The agreement G inot registered, and so cannot affect the property. It shows an intention to dedicate, which was never carried out. Nothing has been done which binds the plaintiff or defendants, or who prevents any of them from disputing the injunction contained in the will, or estop them from claiming a share in the property. Since the father's death, there has been but a single charitable act, one which, as one might recede at any time and demand his legal rights ; and the defendant cannot be bound by the mere acquiescence of her husband and herself. Her husband's will, I may note, is just as invalid as the testator's. The following issue is accordingly framed, Issue 3. There is an intestary as to the three properties since the bequest in the will reating to them is void. The parties to the suit are therefore entitled to their shares in them. There must be a decree declaring that the three properties are not validly dedicated to any religious, and charitable purposes, and had the testator died intestate with respect to them, and that the parties other than the Advocate-General are entitled to their respective shares, there must be a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain the shares of these respective parties and divide the properties accordingly. Costs of all parties including cost of the Judge's summons, (those of the Advocate-General to be taxed as between attorney and client) to come out of the estate. Further costs and directions reserved, with liberty to apply.

CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL CO., LD., VS LUCHMINARAYAN MAKANLAL AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff sued to recover the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the damages sustained by them in consequence of the defendants not fulfilling the terms of contract entered into between the parties. Mr. Cowasjee Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendants.

It appeared that on the 27th of November, 1891, the plaintiff sold to the defendants under a contract 100 bales of Bengal cotton, deliverable between the 15th and the 25th of March, 1892. On the 4th of December last, they also sold to the defendants another lot of 100 bales of cotton. When both the lots of cotton became due for delivery, the defendants refused to take delivery of the same. The plaintiffs after giving due notice, resold the cotton by public auction on account and at the risk of the defendants. The sale realised Rs. 3,163-6-5, less than the price at which the whole cotton was sold to the defendants. The plaintiffs sent to the defendants in mistake two debit notes for the aggregate sum of Rs.1,015-14 being the difference between the price at which the cotton was sold and the price named in the contracts. The defendants at once paid Rs. 1,015-14 to the plaintiffs, who gave them a receipt. When the plaintiffs discovered the mistake, they sent a cheque for Rs. 1,015-14 in favour of the defendants and informed them about the mistake that had been committed. The defendants returned the cheque to the plaintiffs, who after giving credit to the defendants for Rs. 1015, claimed to recover the balance of Rs. 2,147, but in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the court, abandoned the sum of Rs. 147, and sued for the recovery of Rs. 2,000 with costs.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the defence, submitted that the claim for which his clients were originally liable in respect of this contract was satisfied. He would first raise the issue whether the court had jurisdiction to entertain this suit ? Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that the liability of the defendants to the plaintiffs in respect of the transaction or the contract mentioned in the plaint was paid and satisfied. The plaintiffs' claim was originally for a larger sum, but it was settled, and the defendants paid Rs. 1,015 to the plaintiffs, who gave credit to the defendants for the sum, and abandoned certain other sums so as to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of this court.

His Honor said that the plaintiffs were entitled to abandon any amount they pleased.

His Honor, in delivering judgment, said that there was no dispute about the original contracts. The defence was that the claim was settled, and that the payment of Rs. 1,015-14 was in full satisfaction of the whole claim. After recapitulating the salient points in the evidence, his Honor said there was doubt that negotiations for a settlement did go on between the parties through a broker, but the settlement was not affected, as Mr. Campbell was not willing to accept the terms. It would be hard upon the plaintiffs to make them suffer for a mistake, especially when the defendants knew that a mistake had occurred. Mr. Kirkpatrick had not shown that, if a bill was presented for a smaller sum through a perfectly "bona fide" mistake, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the whole amount due to them. The learned Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000, with costs.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Miss S R Kistler, Calicut — Rev G Engel, Switzerland
* Mr A Chukerbutty, C S, Belgaum — Rev P Weidner, Switzerland
Mr C H Candy, Poona — Rev E Baker, Switzerland
* Col and Mrs Tyacke, Lahore — Rev Brindesbah, do
* Mr T A Pearson, Calcutta — Rev T Lucas, do
* Mr W H Luck, Khandeish — Mr J R Sandford, do
* Surg-Capt R W Lyons, Poona — Mr W T Carter, Calcutta
* Lieut W Pritchard — Mr R W Pyne, England
* Mr C Kirkpatrick, Delhi — Capt F B Deane, England
Mr E A Leach, London — * Mr H O Hume, do
Miss M Ashlin, London — * Lieut F Walker, Satara
Mrs M Irving, London — * Lieut and Mrs H Carnegy, Bhooj
* Mrs Kirkpatrick, London — Capt and Mrs P H Pryor, Bombay
* Miss Kirkpatrick, do — Mr and Mrs J C Branson, C S, Bombay
* Mr C Chukerbutty, C S, London — Mr T Wilson, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Hensley, London — Capt and Mrs Goldfield, R A, Bombay
Mr W L Dane, London — Mr M Shahl, Bombay
Mr H Ketchlee, do — Mr G Sigl, do
* Mrs Granville, do — Mr and Mrs J Neilson, do
Capt J Murray, do — Mr and Mrs J Stevenson, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs W S Howard, Poona — Mr M Breslaur, Bombay
Major and Mrs Bignell — Mr H Blackwell, do
Mr and Mrs R Dane, Lahore — Mr T F Wood, do
* Lieut H Stockley, R E, Rawul Pindi — Mr V E Booth, do
* Rev J Shillidy, Surat — Capt W Cave, do
Mr L M Wadia, Ahmedabad — Mr R T Middleton, do
Mr G Tenney, Jabalpur — Lieut J Fennis, do
Mrs M Ryder, N W P — Lieut H Lloyd, do
* Col Moore, Poona — Mr J Watson, do
Mr W C Rose, Aden — Surg-Major A Ferguson, Bombay
Major Meyrick, Fyzabad — Mr S Kiddle, Bombay
Mr A Shewan, C S, Rajpipla — Mr J M Anderson, Bombay
Major Bainsfather, Europe Miss Dies, Switzerland — Mr T Anderson, R I M, Bombay
Rev and Mrs F Eisfeldar, Switzerland — Mr J Gazdar, BL, Bombay
Rev and Mrs T Digol, Switzerland

Residents left during the week mark thus (*).

CULPABLE HOMICIDE AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances touching the death of a young Hindu woman, named Witteo, aged about sixteen years, who met with her death from peritonitis, following a wound in her abdomen caused by a stab from a knife. The following evidence was recorded :—

Girza, wife of one Dussurath Dhondee, a muccadum of labourers in a stone quarry, living at Gilder Street, said : The deceased was my daughter. Her age was sixteen years. She was the wife of one Maroothi Luxumon, a labourer, and married him five or six years ago, and lived with him in his native village until a year ago, when Maroothi came to Bombay in search of work, leaving deceased behind in his village. About nine months ago I went to Maroothi's village and brought her to Bombay and kept her with me. Maroothi wished me to send her to his house. He lived a few doors from me, but as he had ill-treated her, when deceased was in his village and had deserted her, I refused to send her to him. Deceased herself did not wish to go to him. Her father supported her and she did no work. Twelve days ago—it was a Monday—at about 4 p.m., deceased left home to fetch some flour, and as she had no money, and I had none, I told her not to go ; but she would not listen to me, and went, saying she would get the flour on credit. About two hours after I heard the people saying that the deceased had been stabbed near the Two Tanks. I at once went there, when some by-standers told me that the police had taken her to the J. J. Hospital, where I followed, but was not allowed to see her. The next day at 11 a.m., I again called at the hospital and saw her in one of the wards. She could not speak. I saw that her belly was bandaged. She remained in the hospital. I heard of her death at 9 p.m. on Thursday. I do not know the man here present, who says his name is Bhagoo Bhica.

Hajee Abba Ismail, a timber merchant, living in Memon Mohalla, said : On the 21st of last month at about 4 p.m., I was walking along Northbrook Street, and had just entered it, when I heard an alarm of "struck !" "struck !" in front of me, about thirty paces away. There were three or four people at the spot, and I ran up to them. When I got there I saw the deceased lying in the street on her back, and the man here present, who says his name is Bhagoo Bhica, kneeling on the deceased with one knee and holding aloft in his right hand an open knife, now shown to me. As he was about to stab her, I seized his hand and took the knife from him and dragged him away from the deceased. When I dragged Bhagoo away from the deceased, I saw that she was bleeding from a wound in the stomach, and that she had lost much blood. The knife was covered with fresh blood. As I was removing the knife from Bhagoo's hand, three of the fingures of his right hand got

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ithiar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 48.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

LOVELY KANGRA and CEYLON TEAS as Christmas and New Year's Presents for Home. Re. 1 per lb in elegant Packets.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—FOREST COTTAGE, FOR SALE, with large Compound, convenient to the Railway Station. Apply to T. KELLY, G. I. P. Railway, Shahabad (Deccan.)

TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—A modern shaped PHAETON complete, recently built, and in good order; set of Bl ck Harness; Grey ARAB HORSE, 15 hands, aged, quiet Lady's Hack; grand fencer, regularly driven in above, believed sound. Price Rs. 726. Apply Captain WALKER, R. A., Kirkee.

FOR SALE.—TENTS and RAHOOTIS, pitched on Apollo Bunder Reclamation ground. Apply to SIRDAR'S MANSION AGENCY OFFICE.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.—One new elegant Canoe-shaped English Miniature LANDAU, and also one second-hand, medium size LANDAU.—DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete, nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "103," care of this Paper.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

A FULL STOCK of Drapery, Millinery, Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Boots, Shoes, &c., all at Low Cash Prices. Purchasers should inspect the large selection we offer before buying elsewhere.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The next Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will OPEN on FEBRUARY 8th, 1893.—COLIN CAMPBELL, Hony. Secy.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.—RAPHAEL TUCK'S high class CARDS, assorted in packets, of twenty pretty Cards for 8 Annas, and Re. 1 per packet.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

EXCHANGE.—Lieut., Punjab Cavalry, wishes to Exchange into Bombay Cavalry.—Apply "PUNJAB," care of GRINDLAY and Co., Bombay.

BONA FIDE Auction Sale of Mr. G. D. PUDUMJEE'S Artistic furniture, piano, brougham, horses, etc., at Funsee Bag, Khotwady, Main Road, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for 'Xmas Presents, &c., Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

RECEIVED, New Music Rolls for the Celestina Organs, expressly made to our order in London from No. 11 to No. 7,053. List of Music free on Application.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PEKOE DUST TEA.—Sound and good, 5 Annas per lb. in 60lb. half chests. Apply, MANAGER, NARINJANPUR, DEHRA DUN, N.-W. P.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA, to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re 1; Orange Pekoe, As 14; Pekoe Souchong, As 12; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, B mbay.

'XMAS WHIFFS.—Just received, a fresh supply of specially Selected Java Cigars, suitable for presents to friends at Home. Apply WILMOT & Co., Hornby Row.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

PAGE.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY.—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE.
2 HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.—LATE NEWS.
2-4-5 THE WEEK.
6-7 SPORTING NEWS: The Presidency Rifle Meeting—Lord Hawke's Team at Madras—Cricket—Aquatics—Royal Bombay Golf Club—Bombay Rifle Club—Belgaum Notes—Education in Bombay.
8 H. E. the Viceroy in Madras—Reviews.
9-10 MILITARY NEWS.—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
10-11-12-13 The Hydesabad Pamphlet Scandal—Arrival of H. M. S. Himalaya—Arrival of H. M. S. Pigeon.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The New Commander-in-Chief in India—The Silver Question.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Opium Agitators—Sir Auckland Colvin.
16-17 LEADING ARTICLES: Sir Charles Pritchard—The Boyts Craig Case.
17 The Rohilla Steamer—Indian Elections to the Portuguese Cortes.
18 The Landing of Passengers—A Memorial to the Viceroy and Why Came of It.
19 Bombay Municipal Corporation—The Bhamo Frontier Operations.
20 Municipal Standing Committee.
21 A Suit for the Recovery of Value of Goods Sold—Alleged Acceptance of an Illegal Gratification—Revolution in Chitral.
22 The Collision in the Harbour—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—Bombay Natural History Society—BERAR—MADRAS.
23 The Governess's Love—A Hindoo Protest—The True Protection.
23-24 ARMY ORDERS: General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Army Orders.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes—Bank Returns.
25 Shipping Intelligence—Railway Traffic Returns.
26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2.

THE late activity in our principal export staple has been followed by a quiet market, and though the tone remained firm for a day or two, and a further advance in rates took place, transactions for export and for account of the local Mills have been upon a very small scale, while prices have since declined materially almost daily. Wheat has remained a very quiet market, with only a small export business passing; but previous prices have been maintained. Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers; but rates for Linseed and Rapeseed have given way. Exchange, after being steady at some advance in quotations, became weak again this morning under the usual influence, closing pretty steady, however, at 1-32d. higher, both for Bank and private paper, than last Friday evening's level. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. Lower for Fours than it was a week ago. Freights have declined fully 1s. per ton since the date of our last report; and, though there has been more doing at the decline, the market is weak again at closing. In the import Market, prices of staple goods have at length made some upward movement, and more business has been passing of a speculative nature.

MONEY.—Unlike the Returns covering several previous weeks, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, disclosed a falling off in the Cash Balance, and that to the considerable extent of 48¼ lakhs, making it stand at 391⅞ lakhs. The figures given in the Return showed that the reduction of the Balance had been almost entirely due to withdrawals of Private Deposits, aggregating some 42⅜ lakhs; the figures representing the increase in the trade demand during the week having been brought up to over 46 lakhs by an addition both to loans and Bills discounted, rather more in the former item than in the week preceding, and, in the latter, the increase of 2½ lakhs comparing with a diminution of half-a-lakh. The only other noticeable change was an accession of 2½ lakhs to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office. The Bank's minimum rate remains 3 per cent., no change having been made at the board meeting yesterday.

EXCHANGE.—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market on last Saturday morning, with Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and 1-32d. higher for next year, at which rates there was no enquiry; while for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3½d. was quoted for the mail; 1s. 3 5-32d. for December; 1s. 3 3-16d. for January-February; and 1s. 3 7-32d. for later next year; at which rates a moderate business was done. On Monday the market opened steady at 1s. 2 15-16 for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand for Bank remittance, and no enquiry having been felt thereat, rates advanced 1-32d. for forward business, when a little was done. For three months' sight Credits, Saturday's rates were named, and a fair amount of Bills were placed at the same, the rate being then raised 1-32d. in sympathy with the advance on Bank remittance, the market closing steady to firm. The feeling was steady again on Tuesday morning at 1s. 3d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little remittance was secured; but the supply of Merchants' Bills having been limited, while a fair enquiry for Bank Paper was felt, rates receded to 1s. 2 15-16d. and 1s. 2 31-32d. respectively. Credits followed suit, having opened at 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Bills, for December delivery, at which little was done, and the rate then became 1s. 3 3-16d., 1s. 3 5-32d. having been done for the mail. At opening on Wednesday the previous evening's rates were named for Bank remittance, at which they remained all day, with little enquiry; 1s. 2 3-16d. was quoted for three months' sight Credits for December delivery, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for January, a moderate business having transpired. Yesterday, the market opened steady at 1s. 3d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; for December, at 1s. 3 1-32d., for January-February Telegraphic; and 1s. 3 1-16d. for later transfer, at which rates a moderate business was reported. For three months' sight Credits, the rates were 1s. 3 3-16d. for the mail; 1s. 3 7-32d. for December delivery; and 1s. 3¼d. for the new year; at which also a little was done. This morning, quotations for Silver having come lower, the market opened weak at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits, the rates have been 1s. 3 5-32d. for December delivery; 1s. 3 3-16d. for January; 1s. 3 7-32d. for February-March; and 1s. 3¼d. thereafter; at which only a very limited business has been done, the market closing quiet but steady, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 ¼d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
France 3 do.	159¼.	"
Do. 6 do.	160⅜.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market was strong on last mail day; but the rate for Fours, though slightly higher for the more distant account, did not change materially, closing quotations for the week having been 106⅜ for cash; 106 5-16 for Wednesday's settlement; and 106 for the January account; with 4½ per Cents quoted nominally, at 102½. On Monday the feeling was strong; but Saturday's closing rates were quoted throughout the day, the market leaving off at the same, with buyers at the rate for next year. There was a firm market on Tuesday, and though the price of Fours for Money remained at 106 7-16 until near the close, while for the settlement and the early January account 1-16 higher was quoted, at 106 7-16 and 106 1-16, respecively, rates left off about 3-16 higher, the cash price being quoted at 106⅜. The monthly settlement for Four per Cents took place on Wednesday in a steady market, and a further slight advance in rates was established, closing quotations having been 106¼ for Fours, for Money, and 106⅛ for Account. As usual after the monthly settlement, this market was quiet yesterday; but rates for Fours were steady at a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from Wednesday evening's quotations, closing rates having been 106⅜ for Money and 106 1-16 for the early January settlement. To-day the market has been weak, and our final rates are 1-16 below those of the previous evening at 106 5-16 for Fours for cash, and 106 for the January account. 4½ per Cents are still nominally quoted at 103.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 116. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 104½.

SHARES have been a quiet market again; but the tendency in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip has been, upon the whole, in buyers' favour; while in Press Shares the few changes which there have been were also in the same direction. Miscellaneous shares have been neglected. Compared with our quotations a week ago, we note a decline in Mill Shares of Rs. 55 in Mahalukshmi; of Rs. 40 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 25 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 20 in Jevraz Balloo; of Rs. 15 each, in Swadeshi, Alliance, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Mazagon, Oriental, Colaba Land and Mill, and Framji Petit. On the other hand, Connaught and James Greaves have advanced Rs. 5; Madras United, Rs. 20; Western India, Rs. 35; and Presidency, Rs. 40. In Press Shares Mofussil and Munnar have declined Rs. 5; Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 lower. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue and Rs. 5 in the others. Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras shares are both Rs. 5 per share higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the rise in Cotton, and the corresponding firmness in the Manchester Market, dealers here, having for some time tried to get up prices, have at length succeeded in establishing an advance of about two annas a piece in staple *Grey Goods*. The demand from the up-country markets has somewhat fallen off; but there has been more speculative buying. Stocks have a tendency to become smaller. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods* have been in improved demand, and an advance in rates of about 3 annas per piece has generally taken place. Prices of *Locally made Goods* have also moved up to the extent of ½ anna per lb., and a large business has been done, though mostly of a speculative character. The week's Clearances of *Imported Goods* are estimated at about 3,000 packages; those of *Local Goods* at some 2,800 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained firm, but with only a moderate business passing; and quotations are unchanged, all round; Sales of Local Spinnings in China for the week ending on Monday aggregated 6,000 bales, with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 222; and spinners here have shown considerable firmness, about 6,000 bales having changed hands at advancing rates, 20s. having fetched the high price of 6¼ annas per lb. The usual official quotations are not issued this evening.

METALS.—The market for *Copper* has been steady at an advance of 2 annas per cwt; but only a moderate business has been reported. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent, but at previous rates, at which the market closes steady. *Iron* is steady, and unchanged in value, demand having been upon only a limited scale during the past week.

COAL has been steady, and sales have been reported during the week, chiefly of Powell's Duffryn, for November-December shipment, at Rs. 16½, and for February-March, and March-April, at Rs. 15½ per ton. Latterly, the market for February-April shipment has become firm, and the rate has advanced half a rupee per ton. Bunder Coal is still quoted at higher prices, say, Rs. 20 per ton for Cardiff, and Rs. 21 for Davison's West Hartley. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 18	per ton.
West do.	" 18½	"
Australian	" 18	"
Cardiff	" 19	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market remained firm in tone at the end of last, and the beginning of the present, week, and prices advanced Rs. 2 to 3 per candy last Saturday, and again Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 on Monday; but demand had almost ceased both from exporters and local spinners, and only a few hundred bales were taken on each day. Thereafter, the feeling became quiet, and business has been upon a very small scale, while the previous advance in rates was lost. The purchases for export sum up only about 2,000 bales, chiefly new and old Oomra descriptions; and one or two small contracts were made for new Bengals, for January delivery, and Broach, for March; while the Mills have taken some 1,500 bales of new and old Oomras and old Dhollera kinds. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 17,000 bales, compared with 11,600 bales received in the week preceding, and 2,100 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year; and the excess this season, compared with last, is already 30,400 bales.

A continuance of fine, bright weather over the whole of the Cotton area was reported by the telegrams received from the districts at the beginning of the week; but beyond this favourable news there was little of interest to notice. Picking had become general in several of the districts in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles: and Cotton was arriving in somewhat larger quantities at the marts. At Bellary, the crop was excellent. At Broach, and in the Dholera circle, the weather was seasonable, and the plants were doing well, showing flowers in all the districts and bolls at Wudwan.

Yesterday's telegrams from the different Cotton centres in the mofussil reported no change from the favourable position of the crop at the beginning of the week, the only additional intelligence being that, at Bellary, the crop was excellent; and that at Veerumgaum the plants were healthy.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without com, mission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs. 256—4 27-32d.	
Do. Good "	" 244—4 19-32d.	
Bengal Fine Jan.	" 215—4 3-32d.	
Do. Fully Good "	" 193—3 15-16d.	
Do. Good "	" 192—3 21-32d.	
Dhollera Fine May	" 233—4 15-32d.	
Do. Fully Good "	" 215—4 3-32d.	
Do. Good "	" 212—4 1-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good, Jan.	" 215—4 3-32d.	
Oomra " Feb.-March	" 228—4 11-32d.	
Belaties, Fine Jan.	" 228—4 11-32d.	
Do. Fully Good "	" 217—4d.	
S G Dharwar Good (May)	" 231—4¼d.	

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

Receipts.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Berar	6,000	500
Khandeish	17,500	2,500
Bengals	10,000	600
Hingunghat	500	...
	34,000	3,600

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For the week	21,827	7,483	21,465
From 1st Jan. to 1st Dec.	1,682,457	1,879,743	1,960,368
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	8,327	2,201	9,746
From 1st Jan. to 1st Dec.	917,735	1,015,123	1,405,110
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	5,471	1,618	540
From 1st Jan. to 1st Dec.	181,120	153,749	65,485

WHEAT.—The position of this staple has been quite unchanged throughout the week, the tone of the market having remained quiet, and only a small business having been done from day to day, while prices have remained at the previous level.

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has given way a little almost daily; and yesterday, *Rapeseed* also was lower; but previous rates for other descriptions have been maintained. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-8-0	"
" " Cawnpore	" 6-15-0 to " 7-1-0	"
" Red "	" 6-7-0 to " 6-9-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-8-0 to " 43-0-0	per cdy.
" Mixed	" 38-8-0 to " 41-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the week	142,043	412,582	222,139
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	9,904,775	14,466,452	6,257,290
Linseed for the week	49,802	46,229	38,581
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	3,773,140	4,677,155	2,401,868
Rapeseed for the week	34,464	6,884	580
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	1,774,215	1,430,750	896,519
Gingellyseed for the week	82,940	37,034	54,231
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	1,209,279	1,113,639	947,232

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.		
Wheat for the week	...	167,854	111,108
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	9,011,679	12,392,432	4,643,688
Linseed for the week	13,424	27,123	24,047
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	3,579,357	4,545,394	2,285,820
Rapeseed for the week	35,693	1,015	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	1,640,610	1,417,976	746,583
Gingellyseed for the week	8,003	17,001	45,026
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st December	1,060,016	1,075,384	979,631

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.
Good Dhollera 4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2¾ per cent. Consols 97 ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes 99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108 ex-div.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 65 7-8
Bar Silver 39 3-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,900,000; unchanged; public dsposits, £3,700,000; decrease, £300,000; other dsposits, £28,700,000; increase, £1,100,000; other securities, £23,300,000; increase, £1,200,000; notes and gold, £15,500,000; decrease, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
Saturday, Dec. 3.
(Day of Intercession for Missions.)
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Special Intercessory Litany for Missions.
Intercessory Prayer throughout the day.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 4.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—(Chorals).—Agutter in G.—Hymns—31, 223 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. A. York-Browne.—Hymns 217, 324 and 323.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Newton in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
The offertories are for Missions of the Diocese.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
No service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 47, 203 and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon on "Hindrances and Incentives to Mission Work."—Hymns 53, 217 and 336. (From Greenland a icy Mountains).
Offertories for S. P. G. Mission.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon to Children.—Hymns 351, 372, 373 and 371.
Psalm 147.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matin and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANARCHIST FRANCOIS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The appeal of Francois, the Paris Anarchist, against the decision of the Bow-street Magistrate that he should be extradited has been dismissed, and his extradition will therefore be carried out.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

The report of the approaching betrothal of H. R. H. the Duke of York to the Princess May has been revived, and remains uncontradicted.

EXPECTED REJECTION OF THE ROTHSCHILD PROPOSALS.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1.

The Committee of the Conference, appointed to examine the proposals of Mr. Rothschild, have completed their report, and there is good reason to believe that all efforts to adjust the differences on points of detail have failed, and that the report will be against the Rothschild scheme.

The prospects of any practical outcome of the Conference are vanishing.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here, at 1-30 p.m., to-day.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A COOK'S AGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

The case of Knowles was taken up at the Sessions to-day. When the counsel for the prosecution had opened the case and was proceeding with the leading facts connected with the three charges Mr. Justice Norris suggested that the first charge should be dropped, as he could not see sufficient evidence to support it. After a slight discussion counsel obtained the permission of the court to lay evidence before the jury for what it is worth. This bad reference to the Rs. 2,000 security, alleged to have been deposited by the cashier, and taken by Knowles. The evidence taken in England was disallowed by Mr. Justice Norris, after consulting with the other judges. Mr. Hutchinson, the first witness, was called, and his examination had not proceeded far, when the Judge pointed out that the prosecution were putting a different case to that brought forward in the lower Court. The cashier's evidence, he said, was interposed in the afternoon to prove Knowles' writing in certain entries. He contradicted the evidence given in the Police Court, and a considerable time was spent with this witness.

The Court adjourned till Monday, and Knowles was enlarged on bail as before.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ARRIVAL.

H. E. the Viceroy did not arrive to-day as was expected. The I. M. S. Clive, for some reason, got delayed, and at the time fixed for her arrival she had not been signalled at Saugor.

The Viceroy will reach Calcutta by mid-day to-morrow. All arrangements for his reception have been entirely upset, and the arrival will be strictly private.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Major R. Scott, C. I. E., Mint Master, Bombay, have been replaced at the disposal of the P. W. Department.

Dr. Rashbehary Ghose has been re-nominated a member of the Viceregal Council.

The notification published stating that arrangements have been completed for carrying out the suggestion that, instead of paying absentee allowances and pensions to Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical, and Marine Officers quarterly as before, they be paid monthly in future.

Colonel B. Blood, C. B., R. E., is to officiate in command of a second-class district.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron has been permitted to retire from the service.

THE PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY ESTIMATE.

An estimate of Rs. 4,00,833 for the construction of the Palanpur-Deesa Railway has been sanctioned.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 2.

Mr. Rudra, counsel for the prosecution, cross-examined the witness, Akbar Khan, for three days with the object of showing that witness had been tutored by Nawab Sarwar Jung, and had told the Court a pack of lies. The cross-examination, however, elicited no important fact.

James Lauchlin, called; said that he served in General Havelock's flying columns during the Mutiny; and that he was engaged to Gertrude Donnelley. He paid rent for her rooms in Lucknow. The family was a drunken one, and witness had to contribute to their support. He lived with Gertrude Donnelley in the same room for some time; and her sister was living with the Raja of Kapurthala.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL POTTINGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 2.

Prior to his departure to England, Lieutenant-General Pottinger was entertained to-night by his Excellency Sir George Greaves, the Commander-in-Chief, at a farewell dinner, at Magdala House.

To-morrow General Hogg will entertain General and Mrs. Pottinger.

General Pottinger will leave Poona for good by the Sunday night train for Bombay, while Mrs. Pottinger and family will remain some time longer. The General will deliver over charge to Colonel Cunningham on the 12th instant. General Pottinger and family will sail for England on the 31st of December.

It is most probable that Colonel J. T. Watling, who is now at Karachi as Assistant Adjutant-General, will succeed in Colonel Cunningham's place.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff.—Lieutenant Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, (2nd Belooch Battalion), to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd Class, at Hyderabad.

North Lancashire Regiment, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant Humphreys, to be acting Paymaster.

6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).—Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant; Major Monteith, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be Second-in-Command; Captain Butler, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander; and Captain Grantham, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg who vacates the Command.

Under operation of Article 266 (a), Army Regulations India, Volume I, Part 1, Lieutenant MacGeorge, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, and will be graded below Lieutenant LeMesurier and above Lieutenant Roome, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

Surgeon-Captain Smith, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Milne, Indian Medical Service, transferred temporarily to the Civil Department.

With reference to para. 5 of the Rules regarding the appointment of acting Paymasters, under provisions of Clause 124, India Army Circulars, 1890, it is notified that Lieutenant Humphreys, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, has completed a course of instruction in the Military Accounts Department, Poona, and is reported to be qualified for appointment as acting Paymaster.

Surgeon-Captain Parry, Army Medical Service, is transferred, from general duty, Bombay District, to general duty, Poona District,

Surgeon-Captain Durant, Army Medical Service, is transferred from general duty, Poona District, to general duty, Bombay District.

Second-Lieutenant Beville, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 1st Bombay Lancers, is attached to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, in the same capacity.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence:—Norfolk Regiment.—Lieutenant Lloyd, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, to Bombay, for three months, from date of departure, to study the native language.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Rain prevented cricket from being played to-day; but it will probably be resumed early to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here, via Marseilles, this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here, for Bombay, this morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

	THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.	FRIDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 2.
10 p.m.		75·1
6 a.m.		70·4
10 a.m.		79·3
2 p.m.		83·1
6 p.m.		81·1

ROUND THE TOWN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

This week the Sunday Society made its first decisive move towards introducing into London the less objectionable features of the Continental Sabbath, so-called regardless of the anachronism—for the Sabbath *par excellence* and the Continent never co-existed. Except to the very narrowest minds there is nothing offensive in the objects of the Sunday Society—a co-operation entirely distinct from the Sunday League, which in its own way does good work in providing Sunday recreation—popular excursions, entertainments, etc., and, without aspiring to a lofty ideal gives people the opportunity to exchange vicious for innocent pleasures. The aim of the Sunday Society is even less revolutionary. To give to the poor the advantages that have been always available to the well-to-do in their own houses—the use of good books, pictures, music, by opening the museums, picture galleries, and libraries on Sunday—this seems to be an entirely unobjectionable programme—in fact, it is surprising that such a movement should not be carried without the need of agitation. Even the most rigid observers of the Lord's Day do not shut their eyes, their ears, their mouths on Sunday. They have their books—a little duller and heavier than week-day books perhaps, they have their pictures, and they have their hymns. Why then should they feel aggrieved because their poorer neighbours, who have neither organs, nor books, nor pictures, should desire to have the National collections thrown open to them on Sunday—their only free day—so that they too might have a place in which to sit, and think, and read, and rest, and feel respectable and good—a great popular co-operative drawing-room. As a preliminary step towards attaining this object the Society last Sunday arranged with the help of people favourable to the idea, the opening, for a few hours, of several picture galleries, studios, and collections of art treasures, to which admission was given free on application for a ticket. At the Mansion House, which was thrown open by permission of the ex-Lord Mayor, the crowd of Sunday visitors was immense, and for some hours numbers of people also thronged the other places of interest—the Flaxman Gallery, the New Gallery, Regent Street, the Bricklayer's Hall, Apsley House, the Lady Brassey Museum, and the collections of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., Messrs. E. J. Poynter, R.A., Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., G. F. Watts, R.A., W. Holman Hunt, and Rudolf Lehmann. To show that not only the secular or unregenerate artistic mind, but many strongly religious thinkers approved of the step, sermons were preached in favour of it at many of the London and provincial churches and chapels, and the congregations heartily exhorted to co-operate with the movement.

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There is undoubtedly something singularly depressing in the London Sunday. It requires courage to face the semi-deserted streets, the gay and the frivolous are indoors indulging in a snooze or a novel, while the virtuous but severely dull turn out, from a sense of duty, to their afternoon service. The jangling bells, the shuttered shops, the stealthy cats whose owners live in a villa out of town, creeping out in search of rations for their double allowance of cat's meat have been consumed on Saturday—these are some of the depressing features of the London Sabbath. No wonder that there should be a revolt against its continuance. No wonder that the popular fancy should turn with pleasure towards the vision of the continental Sunday with its bright alert crowds thronging the streets pouring into the museums and galleries, and making merry without fear of being scorned as unregenerate.

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There is one resort in London popular every day of the week as well as Sunday—the quiet spot in Poet's Corner where, under the cold grey stones, the Laureate lies. An attendant is ready to direct the throngs of strangers to the place. But you can't mistake it, it is marked by a heap of withered flowers—why do people call them *immortelles*? They have so fleeting a life at least in London. And they never have the same beauty or fragrance as other blossoms. These large dead wreaths and crosses, with their discoloured white satin streamers and the little messages of love dingy from dust and handling—(one is the card with the homage of Mrs. James Darmesteter, Miss M. F. Robinson) give an impression of the lapse of years already since they were placed upon the poet's coffin. Time lays a heavier and more destructive finger on us here, than anywhere else. It is the penalty we pay for the pleasure of living on the world's pivot.

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But the heavy grimy finger should not make us moralize. Londoners should sing hey! for the grime, and the smoke and the fog; for it brings trade and fills the shops and makes the money spin round. What economies we should practise if London were the beautiful bright place that in county councillors' visions it will one day be. But then instead of buying ribbons we should have to spend our money on asylums for decayed manufacturers, and how much less satisfactory that would be for ourselves as well as the manufacturers. No—let London smoke, so long as shops and ribbons and money remains.

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Ribbons play a great part in the ornamentation of evening dresses. Shoulder knots, arm bows, semiclassic beltings, Alsatian bows for the hair, with these and very little trouble a new effect may be given to an evening dress which needs restoration. To make the classic belts that are so pretty on loose silk blouses or full bodices about six yards of an inch wide ribbon is required. First cover a long steel or whalebone neatly with the ribbon. The length of this support depends on the figure, as it is unbecoming to some women to wear them as high as others. Mark the covered steel with five pins, leaving four even spaces between—then on each pin tack a length of ribbon—the top and bottom ones should measure about a yard each, the others something more than half a yard. Then fix the five bands of ribbon into the shape of a Swiss belt with little bows where they join the whalebone and a rosette where they meet behind the ends of the three shorter bands being concealed under the long ribbons. If the rosette behind is not sufficiently decorative for the style of the dress, it looks very well to carry on all of the belt ribbons to the length of a sash tied with long loops behind. Loops of ribbon falling from lace puffings on the shoulder, and tiny ribbon flounces or bands of ribbon on the skirt look very pretty, and make an old dress quite smart and becoming. Fur is also much worn in the evening, and nothing can exceed its soft becomingness especially to slight figures. Judiciously used there is nothing so generally becoming as fur—though it seems like looking back tenderly to our monkey days to acknowledge it.

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Every day some new effort is made by the producers of books to catch the eye of the public. After the dainty little *pseudonym* came the awkward *Long Quarterly*, and now *Arrowsmith's* note-book series appears as a new development of the railway novel. The note-book series is of a *pocketable* size, the type runs crosswise and only on one side of the paper; so, the binding being good, the pages can, like in an ordinary note-book, be turned back, and the book held easily. *Weeds* by K. McK., the story of the series this week is what the name suggests—a tangle of wild unrestrained passion choking the growth of the flowers of true love. A young married couple are happy until the coming into their home-life of the wife's cousin—a fresh newly-developed child-woman with just enough guile to turn a man's head regardless of consequences. And he who ought to have known better is seized with the craving that comes at sight of forbidden fruit. Though well put together and fluently told, it is altogether an unwholesome story, and readers will probably re-echo the author's doubt, expressed in a quotation on the fly-leaf as to whether it was worth publication."

Some said, "John, print it," others said, "Not so."
Some said, "It might do good," others said, "No, no."

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The Carl Rosa Opera Company were, by command of her Majesty, to sing at Balmoral yesterday, in "The Daughter of the Regiment." Mdlle. de Lussan, who sings the title *rôle*, and feels it a great honour to sing before the Queen, had every costume made expressly for the occasion. She meant to look "flawless and beautiful," and to show her Majesty that she had done her best to please both in her dressing and her singing. Mdlle. de Lussan's best would be wonderful indeed, for she has the most gorgeous and at the same time exquisite taste, and she understands her dark gipsy-like beauty to perfection.

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Mrs. Emily Crawford throws more interesting side-lights on the character of Renan in her article in the November *Fortnightly* than we have yet had from any other source. She remarks, amongst other things, that it has occurred to her that Renan, through his Basque ancestors, must have had some Jewish blood in his veins, for he had some distinctly Jewish characteristics, facial, mental, and moral, that were so at variance with his Celtic ones as to make him feel as though he were composed of two distinct men who, until old age had tamed them both, were in frequent conflict with one another. He was deeply Christian and Roman Catholic from instinct, and as deeply anti-Christian also, because he was wound up by nature to be so. He was drawn, as though by some innate affinity, towards the Jewish people, their history, their language and their modes of thought.

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M. Renan described once, before Mrs. Crawford, the kind of pleasure he felt in holding bonds that could be negotiated on the Stock Exchange, and his aversion to hold land and houses, a sort of ownership which made him feel "as if pinned down to the globe." "The gear that had wings and could fly away" was what he preferred, for he "could fly with it." He felt in learning Hebrew, as though he had after a pilgrimage in a strange land, fallen in suddenly with relatives whom he had never seen before, but who were constantly reminding him of those among whom he had spent his childhood.

TABLE TALK

[BY WALTER BESA.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Everybody has heard of the £10 Rupee Question—a thing of which I understand nothing except that all the doctors disagree as to cause and the remedy. Now, one single example often worth a thousand arguments, and if the following letter does not bring home to my readers the ease that has befallen the Anglo-Indian nothing will. The writer says: "We are constantly hearing about officers with families who are obliged retire and are unable to pay their passages ho Three most miserable cases have come to our ice this week, and it is only the beginning of trdes. What no one at home can understand is the not only do we lose a half of our income to begrith, but every Parsee and every shop-keeper gets a larger percentage on the goods with each fiin the silver. Taxes are increased, servants' wa are trebled; the remittances to England are ruus. . . All married men are feeling the loss one ever-shrinking rupee cruelly, and the yger men are simply afraid to marry." Novjust think, if the value of money in this coun was to drop down, down, down for year al year till it became the half of what it hadsen! Imagine the consternation, the terror, the miy, the privation! Try to think how shops worun up their prices to meet the loss. A pound os, which you now buy for 2s., would be 4s. by t mere shrinkage in the value of the coin. ut the trade would try to run up the price to set their own loss, so that it would be really f or 8s. Everything else would go up in the me proportion. That is exactly what has happenein India. We all have sisters, cousins, friends inIndia. Cannot everyone do something, or stimulatomebody to do something, that may bring help to sse unfortunate people? In common justice, in comon mercy, the claims of stricken India surely sti before those of Ireland.

Cheapness before everything. at, we know, is the demand everywhere. Cheapne We will not talk about sweating and grindingand oppression and injustice. But we will jusshow you how cheapness works. There is somewh a certain town of 20,000 people, where they have t usual governing bodies. Cheapness before ewthing was the universal feeling in that town. Thidea became a kind of creed. Everybody went for eapness. Well; they established a Free Library, with was an excellent step; there were two booksell in the town, who naturally expected to get the ntract for filling the shelves. No; the Town Councordered the job to be advertised for the lowest tend. Now custom has established the uniform discou of 25 per cent. off books; a man from London fered to supply books at 35 per cent. discount; hot the job. All that money went out of the town the local booksellers, who should have had it ivided between them, lost that money. In verything they advertised for the lowest tender; the provisions for the hospitals, workhse, prisons, were all provided by lowest tender—allhat money went out of the town; buildings, newepairs, works of all kinds were given to lowest tend—all that money went out of the town. The peoplthemselves, finding their incomes shrink more ad more, sought everywhere to buy at the cheapest-out of the town. What is now the condition of at town? The lawyers have no business; the octors have no patients except those who are ding; the better class schools have no pupils; te churches and chapels get no pew rents; no ma can afford to buy books or luxuries of any kind the money, you see, has all been sent out of the twn. For a town is a place where prosperity mean a rapid interchange of money and of goods. Stop this interchange—deprive the bookseller of is trade; send all your contracts out of the town; exhort the people to buy their necessaries at th cheapest, out of the town—and you ruin that town. We are like a row of monkeys in their cages; every monkey tries to filch his neighbour's food; so 'e get no richer, but poorer continually. Let us gie up this parrot cry for cheapness for awhile, and try to let others live, as well as to live ourselves.

Here is a new occupation for ladies. A friend tells me that he was going to leave his house for two months, and that he wanted a caretaker. It occurred to him to go to one of the offies for the employment of ladies. The terms were those usually offered—the occupation of the house, which was not to be left unoccupied for the night or fr any part of the day, except a short period; the use of the gas and the coal cellar, and 10s. a week. He left his address with the secretary and departed. Forty applicants sent in their names. He made his appointment and went away. When he came back he found his house in lovely order, his coal cellar had not been touched; his gas stove had served the caretaker; the gas had not been flared away and wasted—in short, he had done extremely well in obtaining a lady as caretaker. Next year, I believe, he will repeat the experiment. Many ladies, I am sure, would have no objection at all to occupy a country villa for eight weeks, rent free, with coals and gas, and a little honorarium of 10s. a week.

But I think they ought to be allowed to bring a friend. To sleep in an empty house, to live in an empty house, to walk up and down the stairs of an empty house, all alone, would be more than my own nerves could stand. If one slept at the top, there would always be the awful feeling of the long stairs beneath and the empty rooms. If one slept on the ground floor, one would always be thinking of the things that might be going on above. With a companion it would not so much matter. To me an empty house is full of ghosts. There are the ghosts of the people who have died in it; the ghosts of the people who have grown up in it—they appear as babies, as children, as boys and girls, as young men and maidens—the ghosts of all who have lived in the house. I would rather sleep in a workhouse than in an empty house. At least, in the former, one is surrounded by living people, not by ghosts. I knew an old lady who once accepted the responsibility—say, the dignity—of sleeping, as caretaker, over an undertaker's shop. It was a little house, consisting of the shop and two or three rooms at the back, where the Thing was made, and it had a bedroom above, which was allotted to my old friend. It was, I believe, a cheerful bedroom, though small, looking out upon a cheerful street, where people went up and down all day long till past midnight. The old lady cultivated flowers in the window, put up a nice bright-coloured curtain, and was quite happy, although the shop below was filled with the Thing in various stages of completion. She did not mind the Thing. It was not made for her. The ghost of the person for whom it was intended came at night to see how it was getting on; but he never walked upstairs, and made no noise, and the old lady slept peacefully. One day, however, the undertaker brought a Thing into the shop with another Thing inside it. They were to stay two or three days. I do not quite know what happened that night. I believe that the Thing inside—or its simulacrum—got out during the night and walked upstairs—being a sleep walker—and sat upon the old lady's bed and complained to her. I repeat—out of that regard for truth, abstract truth, which always distinguishes a story-teller—that I do not advance this statement from my own knowledge; but I have reason to believe that something of the sort happened. Otherwise, how are we to explain the fact that at break of day the old lady stole down the stair and passed through the shop, averting her shuddering gaze from the Thing containing the Thing, and the other Things in various stages of completion, and opened the door and stepped out into the empty street, and could never be persuaded to go back to that undertaker's, and now only shakes her head and purses her lips and begins to tremble all over if you press for particulars?

Do you know that Night of Terror related by Paul Louis Courier about the year 1800? It used to be published in all the old journals—the *Penny Magazine*, the *Saturday Magazine*, and the others. I will not take up this valuable space with so venerable a chestnut, but I have a Night of Terror of my own. It happened in a certain colony. I drove in one evening, ten miles out, to dine and pass the night at a cottage tenanted by two men, friends of mine. I timed myself to arrive a little before sunset, that is, a little before dinner. On arrival I found a note on the table. My friends were called away on unexpected business, and would not be back that night. Would I make myself comfortable? I did. The household consisted of the cook, two boys, and a groom—all coolies. The boys had gone away somewhere without leave; the groom was with his master, and the cook was left. I attended to my pony, and then sat down to a simple little dinner of something tinned and something from a buffalo and something curried. The cook served the dinner, brought the coffee and disappeared. I sat for an hour or two over a cigar and a book, and then, as it was nine o'clock, the hour chiefly affected for bed in that country of early rising, I went into my bedroom and proceeded to take the customary measures before seeking the pillow. Until that moment I had been perfectly at ease and tranquillity of mind. Just then, however, a horrible thought occurred to me. Why did it come? Why was I not allowed to lie down in peace and to sleep all night in peace? That cook! He was a black-haired, dark-skinned, black-bearded, black-eyed, big, villainous-looking man. I don't think I ever remember such a villainous-looking man. He had a fierce and hungry look in his eyes. I remembered the look in those eyes as he swept the crumbs on the table and carried the dinner things away—a look—was it of rage? Was it of revenge? Was it of premeditated murder? Why did he glare and scowl at me in that way? Now I remembered. Oh! why did I remember it? This man had just come out of prison; he had served seven years for burglary with attempt to murder. I remembered the whole story perfectly well; the charge for attempted murder had broken down, but it was reported that the victim went halt and crippled ever after. When the burglar came out, nobody would have him; he would have had to return to India had it not been for these two Englishmen, who, being bachelors, made no scruples. They wanted a good cook; the man was a good cook. Had he a taste for burgling? Let him, then, burgle and take the consequences, provided he went abroad for his burgling. They actually made the fellow swear by the Sacred Stream of Ganga and the Crocodiles therein—or by some other sacred oath—that he would burgle anywhere but in their cottage. They took him as their cook only on these conditions. Now they were away; I was alone in the cottage; and this brute, with his heart full of revenge and hate, was in his hut a few yards away! The cottage consisted of one central room, with a bedroom on each side and a verandah in front. At the end of the verandah, on either side, was a small room, one the guest room, the other the pantry or store-house. That was the whole house. Outside, at a little distance from the house, were the stables and the servants' huts. I had the guest room. There were no bolts, bars or locks to the door; the windows were the French kind, which opened by turning a handle. The place was absolutely without defences. In fact there was not such a thing as a bolt or bar in the whole cottage. I went into my friend's bedroom. He had a gun, but it was unloaded; besides in such close quarters, a gun would have been about as useful as a fifteen-foot lance. He had a revolver but it was not loaded; and he had a rusty sword, which would not leave the scabbard. This, however, I carried into my room. I placed a chair back against the handle of the door and pulled. The door would not open. So far then I was protected against a sudden attack. Hugging the rusty sword I got into bed and waited. It was a sweltering night; windows and doors should have been wide open; I had them shut close. Everything was silent and still, save for a cicala somewhere in the trees. Relying on my chair and my sword I fell asleep. . . . What was that? I sit up. I clutch the handle of the sword. I leap out of bed. Footsteps outside: stealthy footsteps on the gravel. I tug at the sword handle; it gives way; the sword leaves the scabbard, which falls with a clash. Now I shall sell my life dearly. The footsteps recede. Was I heard moving? Again they come outside the verandah. Again I wait, sword in hand. Then, silence. I remember nothing more. At break of day I open my eyes. I am lying on the bed; in my hand is the sword; and beside the bed stands the burglar and intending murderer, a peaceful cup of tea in his hand. How he forced the defences and pushed back the chair I know not. As a burglar, of course he knew very well. Ashamed of the sword, of which he pretends to take no notice, I take the tea, drink it, and get up. Outside, long fingers of light shoot up from the east; another day is dawning; the air is sweet and cool; the dew lies thick; the terrors of the night fly with the shadows of the night. I stealthily put back the sword in its place, dress, and go forth to ramble up the banks of a mountain stream under aloes and tall tree fern and clustering bamboo. But that night is not one that will easily be forgotten.

I have been reminded by several friends that the word Fall is not exclusively American, but that it is used for autumn in some parts of the country to this day. I had learned this fact before, though I cannot remember ever to have heard the word used by any country people. Like most so-called Americanisms, it was doubtless taken over by emigrants and spread. I think that most Americanisms come from the strong New England stock. They were the stoutest and sturdiest of the English race, therefore the stoutest and sturdiest people in the world. (Let us always, my friends, when we can, be patriotic.) It is a pretty word; but those who use it contemplate, as we said before, the season as a time of decay and decline and approaching death. Those who speak of autumn think of full barns and granaries overflowing. I am sorry we have not kept our own old English word. Could we not revive it, and speak of the season as that of Harvest? Spring, Summer, Harvest, Winter. These are four names—all good Anglo-Saxon words. Nay, the word "Harvest"—*hærfest*—is actually the Anglo-Saxon for autumn. September is *hærfest monad*—the month of harvest. Let us abolish Autumn—it can go back to the Latin dictionary—and speak henceforth of Harvest.

Mr. George Meredith is the newly-elected President of the Society of Authors. That he should succeed Lord Tennyson was almost certain. There are many illustrious men of letters still living among us—Ruskin, Swinburne, Lecky, Bishop Stubbs, Froude, William Morris, Thomas Hardy—but George Meredith is unmistakably the foremost man of letters in Great Britain and Ireland and the British Colonies. He is poet and novelist. Whatever he does is done well. He has never aimed at popularity, or written below his best to win popularity. Yet popularity has come to him, as it does to every man, in the long run, who does great work: as it came to Browning. It has been said that it is the outward and visible sign of culture that a man should admire and enjoy Meredith. Culture is supposed to be rare. Yet we have seen an *edition de luxe* of his works, and on both sides the Atlantic he has a following of the best and most highly cultured. The Society of Authors is to be congratulated. For my own part, I can never forget the reading of "Richard Feverel" when I was a very young man—the things it taught me, the world it opened to me. Since then I have read many other books by George Meredith, but I best remember the first, because it came to me at the most impressionable age—an age when one is open to all gracious influences of sunshine and shower, seed time and spring, and the suggestion and teaching of wiser men. Tennyson is dead—alas! the pity of it! Meredith is King. Long live the King!

REVIEWS.

"Aurangzebe," a tragedy, and "The Chase," a poem, form the third volume of Constable's Oriental Miscellany (14, Parliament Street, Westminster). The source whence Dryden has drawn his tragedy of "Aurangzebe," and Somervile his poem of the "Chase," is *Bernier's Travels*, and the publisher has selected these two poems as a fitting pendant to the French traveller's interesting narrative. There are copious foot-notes to assist the Indian reader, and the tragedy is preceded by an interesting memoir of Dryden, indicating his position as a dramatist, and giving a series of criticisms on his works by English and French writers. We can thus compare the views held of his power by both contemporaneous and later literary critics. A slight biographical sketch of William Somervile, author of the "Chase" introduces the second book of that poem, which treats chiefly of hare-hunting in England, and the hunting of larger game in India in the reign of Aurangzebe. The frontispiece of this volume is a reproduction of Edelinck's engraving of John Dryden. There is also a picture of the Emperor Akbar Deer-Stalking by Night from a contemporary painting by a Delhi artist. Type and paper are both excellent.

"How to Invest Money."—this little book must interest the happy few who possess money in hand, for which they have no actual need. The author, Mr. E. R. Gabbott, explains the transactions in which the investor may wish to engage. He translates and illustrates by examples the technical jargon unfamiliar to those who do not frequent the Stock Exchange. "Put" and "Call" contracts are made simple. Various securities and stocks are described and some idea given of the interest to be expected by investors in those which are well-known and long established. Much useful information is detailed with regard to Cheques, Transfer Stamp Duty, Transfer Days of the Funds, and of Bank Stock, Accounts, Letter Contracts, Bonds, Stock Exchange Terms, &c., &c. There is a Ready Reckoner of Dividends on stock bought at different prices, and examples of how to invest £1,000 profitably in various first-class securities, rising from a modest £3-8 per cent. interest to a very desirable, but possibly uncertain twelve per cent., the latter being in Mining Shares in the different mines of the world. The author warns the intending investor to make careful investigation, to avoid "bucket-shops and gambling (what is speculation?) to consult those who understand their business, and be guided by disinterested and reliable advice." This warning holds good in other worlds than in that of the money investor.

"New Civil Court Manual," compiled by D. E. Cranenburgh (Calcutta, Law Publishing Press), is the twelfth edition of "The Civil Procedure Code and other Acts" improved and enlarged. The first volume contains all the Acts of the Supreme Council, which are most frequently referred to, and gives every amendment up to date, in its proper place. The second volume gives the Civil Procedure Code and contains all the rulings and is very bulky containing thirteen hundred pages. The value of such a manual to barristers, solicitors, and pleaders is self-evident.

"The New Criminal Court Manual" (seventh edition), by the same compiler and publisher, is a revised and improved edition of the Criminal Court Manual, and gives the Amended Acts and a Digest of Rulings up to 1890. In the Evidence Act and Penal Code the rulings are inserted in their proper places under each section. The Penal Code is illustrated by copious extracts from the reports of the Indian Law Commissioners.

"A Fac-Simile Reprint" of the criminal cases of the *Weekly Reporter* (two volumes, same compiler and publisher) states in the preface that the idea of publishing the criminal cases in a separate form was suggested to Mr. Cranenburgh by members of the Calcutta Bar, one of whom had taken out the criminal cases from the *Weekly Reporter* and bound them in one volume which he found very convenient. The volumes are rendered more readily available for reference by a nominal Index and General Digest by which all the head notes relating to murder, defamation, &c., may be all found together in one group, and it is not necessary to wade through twenty-seven digests in the complete set of the *Reporter* to arrive at any particular heading. These volumes may be recommended not only to High Court Judges, criminal magistrates, criminal lawyers, but to novelists in search of plots for novels of the most sensational kind.

Mrs. Alice Shaw (*La Belle Sifleuse*) has returned to Calcutta where she intends giving a few more performances.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET ELEVEN.

From a cricketing point of view it may be doubted whether much benefit is derived from the visits of teams from the old country to India. The quite different state of things in our English colonies amply justified the enterprise of those who have directed the various cricket invasions of Australia, and in a lesser degree those of Canada, the Cape Colony, and America. In those countries the local cricketers had hardly any opportunities of seeing really first-rate cricket until it was brought to their doors. The value of this instruction to Australian cricket in particular was unmistakable. H. H. Stephenson in 1862, G. Parr in 1864, and Mr. W. G. Grace in 1873 took teams out to Australia, which played forty-three matches, all against odds, and only lost five of them, but in 1877 Lillywhite's team were beaten once on level terms. 1878 saw the first visit to England of an Australian team, and its performances took the cricket world by surprise. Few expected to see in our visitors more than fair second-class form, whereas, as Mr. W. G. Grace has recorded, they were a match for our best counties. No doubt their visits to England did them more good than the English visits to Australia, and the same benefit resulted to the Parsees from the experience gained of cricket in England. But as regards English teams in India the case is different; here there is no cricketing public to speak of except among the Parsees in Bombay; Anglo-Indian cricketers, as a rule, brush up their cricket by more or less frequent runs home, and in addition the impossibility of levying gate-money keeps away professional talent, so that the very best cricket is not available. However, the very great development of cricket among so many classes in this country of recent years induces a hope that the conditions may sufficiently change to make it worth while for our best professionals, to come out and display their abilities before an instructed and appreciative native public.

Nevertheless we are all glad to welcome such skilful exponents of the noble game as those who came out in 1889, and those who are among us now, and a brief estimate of their powers, and a forecast of their performances from an "old hand" may not be uninteresting to your cricket loving readers. In comparison with their predecessors it is my opinion that in almost every branch they are distinctly superior, the decided exception being in the important post of wicket-keeper, C. W. Wright, though a useful man, is not the same class as Philipson, Lord Hawke, Vernon, Hornsby, and Gibson appear in both lists, and they may, for purposes of comparison, be paired off, although some may think that the two former were better three years ago than they are now. The best known of the other players are Walker, Philipson, Leatham, and De Little in 1889, and Jackson, C. W. Wright, Robinson, and Hill in 1892, and in both batting and bowling I should say the latter have a marked advantage. Walker's best form with the bat was perhaps on a par with Jackson's, but in 1895 he was not what he had been, while the latter at present is at his best. As a bowler, too, he is far better than De Little ever was, and some of his performance at Cambridge have been very fine, notably against Yorkshire in 1890 and 1891. C. W. Wright has been rather a disappointment to those who saw his splendid performances in his University matches. In these contests he secured a higher average than any other batsman who played four years with the exception of K. J. Key, but he has not maintained his early reputation. Nevertheless he is a sterling good bat, and may be relied on for runs against any bowling. Hill is a Malborough and Cambridge eleven man, and for the latter he got the top score against Oxford last year. He is also a fair change bowler, and in this respect he may be set against Leatham. In Robinson too Lord Hawke has an excellent bat; the fact that he has played for a county like Notts, for his batting is a quite sufficient guarantee for his proficiency with the willow. But it is in the form of the respective "tails" that the present combination shows the most marked superiority over their predecessors. In the first place no less than four of the remaining five bowlers, making eight in all, a great thing in India, and especially in Bombay, where few bowlers can keep up an end for long together.

I have not seen these five players, but I learn from a competent judge who was with them at Eton, and has seen their form since, that Heseltine is a very fast bowler and a dangerous bat, Maclean a fast left-hand bowler and a fine hitter, as he has proved in Ceylon, Gibbs a slow left-hand bowler and a nice bat, Foljambe a fair left-hand bowler, and F. Wright a pretty but not very certain bat and a fine field. Now, their all round form seems far above that of Goldney, Lawson Smith, Topling, Shand, and Curzon, and I shall be very much surprised if my estimate of the whole teams is not justified by the results of their tour. Vernon's teams were only beaten once by the Parsees, and that match, which I saw, struck me as not being the true form of the Englishmen, and we expect to see Lord Hawke depart with an unbeaten record. Of course, far more interest attached to the two Parsee matches than to any other in the programme, and so I propose to deal with them in some little detail. There is no doubt that the improvement in Parsee cricket has been largely due to experience they gained in England, especially in their second visit, but it must not be forgotten that in former days they played regularly against much stronger teams than themselves at Bombay and Poona and took their defeats with unfailing cheerfulness, and worked on, learning from their opponents until they completely reversed the position. I saw them first at Poona in 1885 when they fell twice, to Barton chiefly, for something under 30 each time, if I remember rightly, and in 1889 they defeated a strong Poona eleven, having improved steadily in the intervening years. Their more recent victories over various teams and the Presidency this year are in everybody's recollection. Their successes have been more due to excellent bowling and fielding than to any marked superiority with the bat. I have not seen them since 1890, so my opinion may be obsolete, but at that time I thought there was only one really good bat among them, Gagrat, although there were several dangerous ones who could get runs. There was a weak point in their batting in those days, an inability to cope with very fast bowling, and their recent collapse at Ganeshkhind before Sharpe's express deliveries seems to indicate that this weak point still exists. True they were playing on matting to which they were not accustomed, but my experience of matting is that it is much easier to bat on than to bowl on, and I have seen many players score freely on it from the first. It is not easy to get any work on the ball, and I fancy it was Sharpe's pace that beat the Parsees more than anything else. They will have to encounter some very fast bowling, and it remains to be seen whether they will do it with success.

I am aware of the difficulties of the Bombay wickets, and of the trying nature of the Bombay climate, both of which are in favour of the local team, but in spite of all, and though cricket is a hazardous thing to prophesy about, I venture to prophesy that Lord Hawke will win both matches, and on a good neutral ground away from Bombay I would take 3 to 1 against his winning both in one innings. But should I be wrong, and should the Parsees more than hold their own, they will have performed a feat to be proud of, and nobody will congratulate them more warmly than I shall.

Nov. 28. N. G. L.

Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland are very characteristic types of the American democracy. Both belong to what would be called here the middle classes—a term not used in America. Both are lawyers, both began life very poor, and both are "plain

in those days appeared to be a foreign element, opposed to the views of the ancient Persians. Some foreign belief seemed to have influenced the writer of the Mar-nameh, which seems to have been written about 400 years ago. With those few observations Mr. Modi submitted before the Society the text of the Mar-nameh and its translation of the same with comments. For the text, he said, he was indebted to Mr. Edulji Kersasji Antia, the learned Zend teacher of Sir Jamshedjee Madressa, from whose manuscript of Darab Hormuzdiar's Revayet he had taken his copy, which he collated with that of the Barzo-Kandin's Revayet in the Mooln Feeroze Library of Bombay.

The usual vote of thanks to the reader of the paper, proposed by Dr. Waters, and seconded by Mr. Joshi, and that to the President, concluded the business of the meeting.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, took place on Thursday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presiding. The entertainment was very largely attended, and formed a successful termination of the scholastic year.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the Rev. Father Piscolar, S. J., read the report from which it appeared that the St. Mary's Schools close with an average number of 620 pupils on the rolls, as against 498 last year. Of these 288 belong to the European School, and the rest to the English Teaching Division. 225 are boarders, and 295 day-scholars. There has been a marked increase in the number of boarders, and many applications for admission had to be declined for want of accommodation. The boarding school is the only institution in Western India, intended to educate the sons of European Catholic parents. On the rolls are boarders who come from very different and distant towns: such as Bangalore, Madras, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Mandalay, Bagdad, Aden, Zanzibar, Ispahan, and Lisbon. Good care also has been taken of the health and comfort of the boys, especially by erecting a substantial additional building, 140 by 30 feet, at a cost of Rs. 27,000. The building contains some workshops, two linen rooms, a music room, and a spacious infirmary in the upper-storey. The school-house and the main building have been insured to the amount of Rs. 1,30,000. In the last year's Matriculation Examination 9 of the nine candidates presented, seven came off successful, and one of them who stood high on the list, obtained the Clara Maria Leao Prize, presented by the B. B. Indian Association. The annual drill competition of the B. B. Volunteers, the St. Mary's Cadet Company carried off a second time the Silver Cup presented by H. E. the Governor to the best drilled Company. The European Orphanage which is attached to the institution, continues to maintain and educate 65-70 European orphans.

Colonel Bagley then addressed the assembly, and, in doing so, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to preside here this evening, and to say a few words before the prizes are given out. As your reverend and highly respected and revered rector is aware, I have no intention, nor have I the power, of addressing you at length upon the subject of education. We are taken for granted that all are aware that in this age of active competition, not only here, but also in England, unless you are well grounded, as boys at school, your chances of succeeding in life are not so good as they otherwise would be. You have the enormous advantage of being educated by the fathers of a Society, which for more than two hundred and fifty years has earned a great reputation for educating youth better than any other body of persons in Europe. (Loud applause.) Perhaps a few particulars I have collected would be interesting to hear, and while I congratulate those young persons who have won these prizes on their success, I will also remind those who have not won them that there may be boys who will turn out as good perhaps in after-life as those who have won prizes, and I would cite as an instance some curious facts, which I once mentioned when distributing prizes many years ago in the Town Hall. I will mention as an encouragement to those who have not succeeded, some facts which existed in the school where I passed six years of a very happy life, and this was in the well-known school of Eton. In the year 1826 when the present Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, was nearly at the top of the school there was a division in which were two boys at the very bottom. One was the Hon'ble Sir Bruce and the other was Mr. Hope Scott. Well, gentlemen and ladies, you would naturally think this chance of success in life of boys who in their competitive examination up to that time had earned only the very lowest places, would be somewhat small. The boys went up to be examined a few years afterwards. The last but one, Mr. Bruce, afterwards the Earl of Elgin, took a prize in classics, and Mr. Hope Scott became a most distinguished barrister. Mr. Canning, who was half-way down in the division when at Oxford, his father having died the following year, also took a first-class prize in classics. The Earl of Elgin and Lord Canning, were as you no doubt remember, one of the Governors-General and law officers in India during the troublesome times of the Indian Mutiny. There you have two curious instances in which you will see if a boy does not succeed he must not despair. If he does not come to the front he should do all he can whilst at school, and afterwards by his conduct and education endeavour to fill the place intended for him in life. I am glad to see that no less than seven out of the nine presented for Matriculation have passed, and one is glad to see that the school is flourishing, having no [illegible] 520 pupils now attending it, of which number 235 are boarders, which is as many as the institution can put up. Then, ladies and gentlemen it is not to be wondered at that on account of the excellent instruction imparted here to find that a large number of the children come from various parts of India to receive the enormous advantages of the institution like the present I preside over and cared for by those around us here. (Loud applause.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you at any length, but I cannot help noticing the fact that the Cadet Company has succeeded so well during the last few years. I see that they have numbered 77 during the last drill season, and I have no doubt they will number more than that next year. Many of you are probably aware that the Government of India has awakened up to the enormous advantage—and also numbers of other Governments—to the absolute necessity for doing all they can to enlist their employes in the Volunteer Service. And there can be no doubt if the young people who are educated here and are members of the Volunteer Corps in this country, their services will be highly beneficial in a noble cause. It is, therefore, highly desirable they should learn the use of arms, for we, Europeans, are but a mere handful in the midst of more than two hundred and fifty millions of persons who are alien from us in race and tongue. This is one of the reasons why I have always taken a good deal of trouble during the fifteen years I have been in the Bombay Volunteers, and I will do my utmost to prosper this movement when the Government of India and members of various Governments and other authorities see the necessity in a matter so material for the country. (Loud applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I dont purpose to trouble you at any further length, and I must thank you for listening to the few remarks I have made, and I am sure that we feel deeply indebted to the fathers of this institution for not only gratifying us with the excellent entertainment, in which the pupils did so well, but more especially for imparting to them not only an intellectual and moral education but also a physical training which we have noticed from the report. I again thank you for listening to my remarks and propose now that the prizes should be given. (Loud applause.)

The prizes were then distributed, and the proceedings terminated with the playing of the National Anthem by the College Band.

THE TRUE PROTECTION.

NOWADAYS the fiscal policy is always a prominent plank in the platform of every politician, yet it is a wise policy on the part of the consumers to place a tax on the articles which they do not make but only consume? Suppose, for instances, the customs duty is 33 per cent. on imported goods, the wages of the labourer in all grades of employment in a country thus protected, should be 33 per cent. higher than in a freetrade country, to make things equal—but, is it ever the case? True protection, like charity, begins at home, and in these days, when the air is laden with microbes, bacteria and other germs of disease, it behoves us all to be on guard against the common enemy. Old age kills but few, disease slays its thousands and millions, and all because mankind is so apathetic and careless about first signs of approaching sickness. Neuralgia is one of the most positive signs of the approach of some physical affliction, and requires immediate attention before it has progressed beyond human aid and fatal disease has got hold of some vital organ. J. Flynn, Esq., Arawa, Christchurch, writes: "It is with great pleasure and gratitude I take my seat to indite these few lines, in order that I may give expression to the feelings of thankfulness for the benefit I have derived from the use of CLEMENT'S Tonic. I have been a sufferer for the last eight years, and in that time have tried a number of physicians, and at great expense I have acquired the opinions of men who were considered great authorities, but with no result, for I continually got worse. However they might differ about the treatment of my case, they all agreed that they could do me no good, and stated that *I was in the last stage of consumption, and fast coming to the end.* On doctors' advice I travelled all through the colonies, and consulted medical men as I travelled, but instead of improving got worse, and became destitute of means, and had to return to West Australia, whence I started. This was five years ago, and at that time and ever since I have been completely prostrated and unable to do any sort of manual labour or in any way to earn a living, and *I was so weak and emaciated that I prayed for death for the end from weak to weak.* I have been in many hospitals, and when out of them have tried all sorts of patent medicines without avail. About two months ago I experienced a very severe turn and seeing CLEMENT'S Tonic advertised I decided to try it (not that I thought it would do me any good, but I was so ill I must have something). I have used only two bottles, and can say truthfully that I am now stronger and better than at any time within the last six years, and intend to continue its use. Another man to whom I recommended CLEMENT'S Tonic said to me: "I wish to God I had known of such medicine ten years ago;" so much good it had done him. You are at liberty to publish this if of service.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to November 29, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Nov. 26, 1892.	10,974,400
Balance to be remitted from Nov. 27, 1892, to March 31, 1893	6,025,600

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the most medical advice that can be given for avoiding fever, what better remedy is there for the purpose than [illegible]'S MACDONALD, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, Sons & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE proposed visit of the N.-W. P. team to Calcutta has fallen through owing to the Calcutta men not being able to get leave from their respective offices to make up a strong enough team. The Secretary, however, has written to say that after the English team has left, Calcutta may be able to give the N.-W. P. a three days' match.

IN December last the Madras Government submitted, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, proposals to augment the strength of the Burma local battalions, and also all other Madras Regiments warned for service in Burma. We now hear that, owing to the financial situation, the Government of India cannot see any prospect of being able to increase the strength of the regiments of the Madras Army at present.

THE receipts of the Madras Police Department for 1893-94 are estimated at Rs. 92,000; the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 42,37,000 as against Rs. 39,25,000 actuals in 1891-92. The chief increase is in the District Executive Force. Our police appear to be running up some fine bills for clothing: in 1890-91 the actuals were Rs. 1,22,000; in 1891-92 Rs. 2,08,000. The revised estimate for 1892-93 was Rs. 1,62,000; and the estimate for 1893-94 Rs. 1,70,000.

IN the Central Provinces, as in other parts of India, an effort is being made to minimise, as far as possible, the causes of friction between the Forest Department and the agricultural population. In the Saugor district a disproportionately large number of offences was reported last year, the cases being for the most part the unauthorised felling of timber and grazing without permission. In commenting on this unsatisfactory record, Mr. Macdonnell points out that the explanation given by the Divisional Forest Officers, wherein he attributes the majority of grazing offences to the non-renewal of time expired licenses, is not satisfactory. If, says the Chief Commissioner, the officer in question "had made it his business to get the people to renew, instead of with folded hands awaiting their applications, it is probable that few offences would have been committed and few people fined." Orders have, moreover, been issued that no grazing fees shall be charged for any animal passing along a highway which runs through a Government forest; nor shall any animal be seized or impounded as a trespasser unless it strays beyond a line drawn 50 yards from the centre of the road, or 100 yards from the outer boundary of any halting place.

IN his account of the condition of the people of Burdwan during the past year, Mr. Power states that the weather on the whole was not favourable to agricultural operations, the rainfall being short and unevenly distributed. The ryots, however, "did not suffer from any severe distress," nor was the diminution in the outturn of agricultural produce sufficient either to affect the general course of trade or the extent of crime. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to believe that these remarks, although to some extent supported by the statistics of the import and export of trade, seem rather highly coloured as a description of the whole Division; since the mortality statistics leave no doubt that the people have felt the pinch of scarcity and high prices, and the lack of pure water. In so far as the public health was concerned, the Magistrate of Burdwan reports that the record of the past season is worse than that of any year since 1881. Fever and cholera were rife in Bankura, and influenza was epidemic in Birbhum, where it is estimated to have attacked not less than one-third of the population; Midnapur suffered from small-pox and fever, while cholera raged in the Serampur sub-division of Hughli.

NEWS of a sad accident comes from Jubbulpore. A team of six battery horses were harnessed to a roller for the purpose of rolling the cricket ground, and before it arrived at the appointed place, through some error of judgment a halt was ordered, which brought the roller on to the heels of the horses causing them to take fright and bolt. All the drivers were thrown, and one was seriously injured, so much so that he is not expected to live, while a horse which fell was dragged a considerable distance by the team.

IN all parts of the Punjab it is evident that the weather has been for the last few days decidedly colder than before; and the meteorological map of India for the 23rd instant showed that unusually uniform conditions prevailed all over India and Burma. On that day no rain was reported from any single station, neither was there any wind or cloud to speak of anywhere throughout the Peninsula. Since then, however, there are signs, we think, that the winter rains are approaching.

THE Mountain Batteries at Rawalpindi have gone out to Dagoul for their annual practice, and the Horse and Field Batteries are returning from Campbellpore. Three companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers have arrived from Peshawar, a place from all accounts to be avoided in these times.

A MURDEROUS assault is reported to have been made some three or four days ago on Sardar Shin Gul Khan, the chief of Zhob, by the son of the late Shah Mar, who was murdered by Bengal, the notorious outlaw, and a son of Dost Muhammad Khan, who has lately been brought down by Major MacIvor. When Dost Muhammad was brought down, the opportunity of settling old scores between him or his son (Bangal) and others was seized by Major MacIvor and Dost Muhammed, for having played some part in the murder of Shah Mar, was ordered to pay compensation to Shah Mar's son. The latter, however, on the night after he was awarded compensation attacked Sardar Shin Gul Khan for no apparent cause, and wounded him very badly on the arm. The arm up to the shoulder had to be amputated. The Sardar who has taken all this in a wonderfully cool manner is getting on well. Either the boy believed Sardar Shin Gul Khan to be the cause of his father's death not being avenged on the principle of "blood for blood" by the Politicals, or he must have been instigated by others. He has, however, been arrested, and the case is being inquired into by the Politicals.

MR. F. E. ELLIOT, the District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, passed his decision on Tuesday in the case of the twenty-three accused persons who stood charged before him with the joint responsibility for the death of one Mahomed Umar, karinda, killed in a riot in which they took part, and for grievous hurt inflicted on a peon on the same occasion. Concurring with the assessors, the Judge acquitted five of the accused, and directed their immediate release. The others, however, he found guilty of culpable homicide and causing grievous hurt, and sentenced four to transportation for life; nine to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and five to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

CONSEQUENT on Colonel Ardagh's return, Mr. J. P. Hewett reverts to his substantive appointment as Deputy Secretary in the Home Department. Mr. Melitus reverts to his post of Under-Secretary, and Mr. H. Luson, who was acting for Mr. Melitus, reverts to his post as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial and Appointments Department. Meanwhile Mr. Luson takes three months' furlough to England.

REVIEWING the Assam Census Report, the Chief Commissioner admits that the natural rate of increase of the population is disappointing. During the past ten years the total increase for the Province has amounted to 6·09 per cent., or ·59 per annum. In Durrang the population is stationary, in Kumrup and Goalpara the ravages of *kala azar* have resulted in a decrease, but Cachar shows a gain of nearly twenty per cent.

AT a football match played at Swansea on November 5th the decision of the referee, Mr. Harding, of Newport, did not find favour and an exciting scene occurred. The referee was surrounded by an angry crowd, and was with the greatest difficulty protected by the police, who eventually conducted him to a place of safety, where he was able to drive away in a cab.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Henschal, originally made his *début* as far back as 1861-2, when as a pianoforte "prodigy" of less than twelve years he played Weber's Concertstuck at a concert at Berlin, his first appearance as an adult artist took place just a quarter of a century ago at Leipsic, where, as a student at the Conservatoire under Moscheles, he took part in Beethoven's pianoforte quartet in E flat. At that time Mr. Grossheim was a brother student.

IT appears that the quantity of silkworm grain cultivated in Italy is decreasing. According to a recent report from Sir Dominic Colnaghi, 1,200,000 ounces of the grain was cultivated last year—chiefly crossed yellow breeds prepared in Italy, pure European yellow and white breeds, and Japanese and Chinese breeds—whereas ten years ago the amount was 1,525,000 ounces. But the greater care shown in the selection of the grain and its healty condition, as well as the diffusion of more rational methods of culture, have, to a great extent, made up for the diminished quantity of grain dis ributed for incubation. Last year the scarcity of mulberry leaves, which had to be brought at very high rates, was unfavourable to the interests of the breeders; but the results of the breeding were, on the whole, satisfactory. The total yield of the cocoons was 82 million pounds avoirdupois in round figures, about a third of which belonged to Lombardy, and more than half the whole was produced from European yellow and white breeds. The number of double cocoons is decreasing, as the cultivators are beginning to apply the cellular system to the production of grain on a more extended scale. The cocoons gave fairly good results at the mills, but the total quantity of silk produced was less than the previous year, because the mulberry leaves, being expensive, were given to the cocoons in reduced quantities. The total value of the silk produced from the cocoons was over five millions sterling.

THE GOVERNMENT AND BOMBAY FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

THE interesting question of Forest Administration in the Bombay Presidency has advanced another stage. The Government of India have now reviewed the annual reports and the resolution thereon which has caused such heartburning among Forest Officers on the western side. The Governor General in Council considers the resolution "both able and **exhaustive,**" an encomium which comes as a surprise after the bitter denunciation of it locally as "injudicious, ill-considered, and unjust," and as "saturated with misrepresentation." It is a long cry from Simla to Bombay, so, perhaps, the phrase may be allowed to pass, more particularly as it is but the sugar coating of at least one pill of remonstrance. The ability and exhaustiveness of the resolution are acknowledged, but, at the same time, "the Government of India are constrained to remark that excessive delay in the review of these reports—in the present instance no less than eight months after submission—impairs the effect of the orders passed by the Local Government, and places the Government of India in an unsatisfactory position **with respect** to the communication of the observations which may be suggested by these orders." There is only too much truth in these observations, and it is extremely easy to point the moral. Thus, in the Bombay resolution it is stated that considerable hardship to many persons in the Deccan districts would have been avoided had proper attention been paid to the standing orders, and to the warning conveyed in the review of the Forest Administration Reports for 1889-90. Now a **correspondent points out** that the warning in question was not issued until just before the close of the official year 1891. How, then, was it possible that attention could be paid to it in that very year? Passing on to forest offences the Governor-General in Council is concerned, naturally enough, at the large and increasing number of prosecutions. The conclusion arrived at is that the administration of their penal powers has been conducted by the Forest Officers in Bombay with great severity, and that there is ground for fear that they are not taking the right line to secure compliance with the regulations. It is argued that nothing but general misconduct on the part of the inhabitants of whole tracts and villages could account for the large number of offences in certain districts, and the remedy suggested is general punishment, such as the temporary withdrawal of some valued privilege or the complete closure for a time of adjacent forest. The Government of India, in the true spirit of fairness, decline to saddle the Forest Officers with the whole burden of responsibility for the mistakes that may have been made. "The Collector," they remark, "has for long in Bombay been the responsible head of Forest Administration in his district. In this capacity, as well as in that of District Magistrate, it should be his business to discover the evil if it exists, and to endeavour to check it, if necessary, by moving Government to suspend privileges, before it attains formidable proportions." If blame has to be apportioned, it should at least be distributed impartially, and yet the Magistrate and Collector escapes scot-free in the Bombay Resolution. Forest reports in the outside world may wonder how that official comes to be the responsible head of Forest Administration in his district, and they will marvel still more at the new rules published last month, which abrogate the professional duties of Forest Officers in favour of the orders of Collectors and their Assistants; but there the system is, and it works, apparently, as badly as possible.

In noticing the indignant protests raised against the Bombay Forest Resolution, we referred some time ago to the statement that where offences are compounded "the sums realised as compensation are usually distributed among the subordinates who detected the cases." This statement was modified in a later paragraph to the effect that "the whole or part of the fine" was paid to the subordinates. The implication was, of course, that little or nothing was credited to revenue. A blank contradiction was given in the local Press to these allegations. We are now informed that the custom of rewards does obtain, similar to that in the North-West Provinces, but no evidence whatever is offered as to the whole fine being distributed among those who assisted in bringing offenders to book. Again, it was alleged that the owners of cattle found trespassing were twice punished, once by impounding and again under the Forest Act. The Bombay Resolution was so sharply criticised that one would have thought the Local Government would have taken the initiative in instituting inquiries as to the real facts, but they declined to move. This is unfortunate, for they are now directed from Simla to take the very course which they should have adopted at first. The Government of India in their review of the resolution say that, in their opinion, "anything like a general and unchecked prevalency of the above practices (distribution of the fines among subordinates and double punishment) would amount to a grave scandal on the local Forest Administration, and they desire to be placed in possession of a full statement of the facts on which such charges are based. Pending the receipt of this information they will refrain from further observation on this subject." There is thus a prospect of direct issues being framed, and the Bombay Government will have to justify its harsh strictures upon its Forest Officers, or, in the words of the latter, "a very unenviable one just now, but they may take heart of grace in the knowledge that their interests are not altogether at the mercy of the local authorities. Government of India, it may be noted, say:—"It is right that undue harshness in Forest Administration should be discouraged and that unworkable regulations should be revised; but it is no less proper that, once regulations have been laid down, their strict observance should be insisted on." What is to define the words "strict observance?" So far as can be seen the Bombay Forest Officers are blamed for doing their duty on the lines here indicated: they have not allowed their regulations to remain a dead letter, and consequently the return of offences has gone on increasing rapidly. Evidently if they wish to stand well with the high authorities they should wink at trespassing and submit themselves humbly and reverently to the responsible head of the Forest Administration in each district—the Magistrate and Collector.—*Pioneer.*

AFGHAN NEWS.

THE explanation given in Kabul of the Amir's reluctance to receive Lord Roberts is, now, that he was warned that Lord Roberts would have a strong escort and that a larger force would be got ready to follow him, if the Amir did not agree to all that Lord Roberts proposed at Jellalabad. It is said that if Lord Roberts would have offered to go to Kabul, which is further away from the Indian frontier, the Amir would have consented to receive the mission on a fixed date.

Both the sons of the Amir are said to be still at Paghman with their father, so the report from Kandahar that they had been despatched with large escorts to Ghazni and Herat was untrue.

Fateh-ul-lah Shah Zaizi to the ruler of Chitral, has fled to Umra Khan of Jandol's camp with his family through fear of being killed by Sher Afzul, the usurper of Chitral. Several other notables of Chitral are also taking refuge in Bajaur owing to the unsettled affairs of Chitral.

It has not yet transpired for what reason General Ghulam Haider has ordered his troops at Asmar to hold themselves in readiness to march.

The case of the Hazara rebels has not been finally settled yet.

The Amir has ordered the return of the Jirga of the Waziris who desired him to take them over against British influence. They have been given khillats, but no definite encouragement.

The Turis of Kurram are reported to be greatly pleased to see "Chikai" their enemy forced to submit to the Government, and Mr. Merk has become a hero in their eyes.

Sirdar Sherindil Khan, Governor of Khost, has overrun the Jadran tribe with two regiments of infantry and of cavalry, but no final settlement of the business has yet been arrived at.

A rumour is current in Khost that the Amir purposes of his own accord to give the Indian Government land to make a road up to Kabul via the Kurram.

The fighting between the Sayads and Mani Khels of Tirah is still unsettled.

The Amir has arrested Jan Muhammad Khan, his cashier, for misappropriating gold worth Rs. 20,000 made over to him three years ago. On enquiry being made for the money, the cashier said that he had given it to his assistant. The latter, on being questioned, said that if so, his receipt could be produced and denied receiving the money. He was allowed to go, as no receipt was produced against him; but Jan Muhammad is in prison, and his accounts are being checked.—"C. and M. Gazette."

THE LUSHAI HILLS.

A FORT AIJAL telegram of Tuesday brings a despatch from "Chin Lalbura's Village" two days earlier. Mr. Davis, Political Officer, North Lushai Hills, left Aijal on the 23rd instant, accompanied by the Aijal column, under the command of Captain Loch. It is composed of the following troops: 100 Rifles 18th Bengal Infantry, under Captain Fraser; 150 Rifles Military Police, under Lieutenant Tytler, with Surgeon-Captain Melville in medical charge, the transport being mostly composed of Lushai coolies. The objective was Chin Lalbura's village, the most powerful of the Howlong group of villages. Rumours had been current that Chin Lalbura intended to fight, but he probably thought better of it, as his crops are still standing, and no resistance was made. Coolies being supplied to the number of 200 to take on the column from Jaraks village. Chin Lalbura's village, which consists of 340 houses, is situated west of the Dhulesari river, and about 32 miles south of Aijal, and has never been visited before. The force occupied the village this morning, the Chief making his submission to the Political Officer in the evening. He denies having taken any part in the recent fighting round Aijal or towards Lunglei, and promises full compliance with all our terms, including the supply of any coolies that may be demanded. "Heliographic communication with Aijal, and with our base at Jaraks, has been established, and post at Lalbura's village site, east of the Sonai, can also be seen. Chin Lalbura being the leading Chief among the Howlongs, makes the fact of his submission the more important, and will probably lead to the remaining Howlong villages submitting without further resistance. Supplies have been readily given. Slight rain fell this morning, but nothing to impede the march of the column.

THE SOUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

SECOND LIST.

	Rs.
A. M. Jacob	100
R. P.	20
T. S. D.	5
W. J. Ross	10
	Rs...135
Previously announced	Rs...235
Total Rs...	370

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A GOOD FACE-WASH.

RAIN-WATER, says the authoress of "The Lady's Dressing Room," is better than any Turkish bath for washing the face. Enveloped from head to foot in a waterproof, encounter the downpour or the soft rain of heaven without an umbrella, exposing your face to it during an hour's walk. The rain and the dampness of the air will not only soften and wash the tissues perfectly, but they will efface also from the skin the little lines made there by the dryness of the artificial heating of rooms.

TEA-GOWNS.

This is the time of year, says a writer in "Hearth and Home," when tea-gowns deserve special and particular attention; the evenings are beginning to get short, and there is a luxurious sense of delight in lounging by the fire, increased a hundredfold in the eyes of the frivolous woman if she can lounge in becoming attitude. The tea-gown has fallen rather into disrepute of late, for the simple reason that the idle woman would persistently misuse it, until we were driven to abandon it utterly. This was, of course, a great mistake. A tea-gown should be exclusively used by the healthy between the hours of four and seven o'clock in the afternoon; illness may excuse its more constant wear.

PETITES TIMBALES A LA MILANAISE.

Boil some macaroni until it is tender, says a writer in "Woman," butter some plain dariole moulds, and line them closely with it. Mince some cooked veal, add a slice of tongue to it and three or four oysters, pass all through a mincing machine, season with pepper, salt, and a dust of nutmeg, and add a few spoonfuls of thick white sauce, sufficient to make a moderately stiff paste. Fill the moulds with the mixture and steam them steadily for three-quarters of an hour. Turn out carefully and arrange in a circle; decorate the top of one with chopped parsley, the next with grated tongue, and another with a little of the hard-boiled yolk of an egg grated, and so on until the dish is full, then pour round a sauce made thus:—Thicken half a pint of milk with a dessertspoonful of flour, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, season with pepper and salt, boil for a few minutes, and just before removing from the fire stir in the yolk of an egg that has been beaten up with a teaspoonful of lemon juice.

CIVIC CELEBRITIES.

Mrs. Stuart Knill, the new Lady Mayoress, was, before her marriage, Miss Mary A. R. Parker, daughter of the late Mr. Charles R. Parker, of Greenwich and Blackheath, and her charming home, The Crossdets, Blackheath, is the centre of much pleasant hospitality, and Mrs. Knill may be relied upon to prove of most valuable assistance to her husband in carrying out the official and social duties of his ancient and honourable office. The wives of the new Sheriffs, Mrs. Wilkin and Mrs. Rendle, upon whom will also fall many pleasant but responsible duties during the term of their husbands' tenure of office, are also well qualified to share the burden of the Sorievalty, and to discharge its hospitable obligations with success. Mrs. Sheriff Wilkin, whose home is at 5, Russell-square, was, before her marriage, Miss Margot Dale, daughter of Mr. Henry Ridley Dale, of Regent's-park; and Mrs. Sheriff Rendle was formerly Miss Marie Wilson, daughter of Mr. Alfred Wilson, of Nottingham, and makes her home for the greater part of the year at 77, Highbury New-park, spending the summer months at Haversham Grange, Twickenham.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the 3rd ult., the marriage took place of Mr. H. W. Wrangham Wilberforce, of Spring-grove, Isleworth, and Miss Florence Monk, third daughter of Mr. Charles James Monk, of Bedfield Park, Hatfield, and 5, Buckingham-gate, S.W., who was M.P. for Gloucester, 1865-1884. The service was choral, and the ceremony was conducted by the Bishop of Newcastle Dr. Wilberforce), assisted by the Rev. W.F. Wilberforce (uncle of the bridegroom). The bride's father gave her away. The Hon. Patrick Bowes Lyon was best man. The bride wore a wedding-gown of white satin, trimmed with old Brussels lace and orange blooms. Her veil was of tulle, and her ornaments a diamond spray and star, the gift of her father. There were four bridesmaids—Miss Ada Monk (sister) and the Hon. Myrle Mostyn (cousin of the bride), Miss Evelyn Wilberforce (sister of the bridegroom) and Miss Mary Dimsdale, who wore dresses of white corded silk, trimmed with Vieux rose velvet and mink fur. Their hats were of drab felt, trimmed with Vieux rose velvet, with ostrich plumes and fur. Two nephews of the bride were train-bearers. The reception held at 5, Buckingham-gate, was largely attended. The honeymoon will be spent in the Riviera.

INK STAINS.

In relation to the little anecdote of Lord Tennyson and the housemaid removing ink from a valuable Eastern carpet by means of new milk, there is now a lady correspondent, a much more efficacious method than this, if the means are immediately at hand. In every room where ink is used there should be several large sheets of clean blotting-paper, white by preference, as it absorbs the ink more quickly. As soon as ink is spilled on a carpet, or dress, or table-cover, at once with the blotting-paper rub it and scrub it, and sop it up; and on the lightest and most delicate carpet or fabric there will be no traces left whatever. If there are faint stains left, wet the place with clean water, and go at it again with blotting-paper. In this way all traces vanish. Last summer I was horrified to find two ink spots, after writing a letter, on the front of a delicate muslin crepon dress; but the blotting-paper method removed the stains so that not the faintest trace remained. After first using the blotting-paper there were two greyish spots, which I wetted two or three times and rubbed over with fresh blotting-paper. Immediately every sign disappeared. Of course, if the ink has been allowed to 'dry in,' the blotting-paper is almost useless. It is better for woollen fabrics than for linen. Fresh milk and a little lemon and salt afterwards will completely remove ink spots from linen.

HOW FASHIONS ARE SPREAD.

The great vulgarisers of fashion at the present day says Mr. Theodore Child, writing in "Harper's" in praise of Paris are the large dry-goods stores like the Louvre and the Bon Marche. The manner of proceeding is as follows:—Perdi, the "grand couturier," creates a toilet for a lady of reputed elegance, for one of the princesses of Paris. If the toilet is a success, Perdi's rivals will copy it for their customers, while the rich foreign ladies who get dressed at Paris will introduce it into their respective countries, and the cosmopolitan fashion journals will describe it and distribute engravings of it wherever they have subscribers. Thus far, however, the toilet will have remained the property of the half-dozen "grands couturiers" of Paris and their minor rivals. Now at this point the Louvre and the Bon Marche enter the field and take possession of the new model, provided that it can be copied at a reasonable price and with cheap materials, and in a few weeks they have for sale at moderate prices thousands of costumes resembling more or less, and, at any rate in the general lines, the model created by Perdi for his elegant customer, la belle Madame X. So the new fashions become vulgarised, the new models fall, so to speak, into the public domain, and the princesses can, of course, no longer deign to wear them. Thus the existence of a princess of fashion is a perpetual beginning over and over again. No sooner has she achieved perfection in a hat, a mantle, or a gown than the vulgarisers set to work to make the hat, the mantle, and the gown odious by cheap imitation and promiscuous multiplication. Thanks to the colossal enterprises after the manner of the Louvre and the Bon Marche, the research of distinction has become, perhaps, more difficult than it ever was, and the existence of a leader of fashion is as much one of constant creative effort as that of a great painter or a great sculptor. In the matter both of her beauty and of its adornment such a woman is, as it were, at once the statuary and the block of marble.

WHO INVENTS THE NEW FASHIONS?

Who gives the mysterious words of order by virtue of which at the beginning of each season we see similar toilets blossom forth spontaneously and simultaneously in all the places of elegant resort? How does it happen that these toilets are different in cut and in material from those that were worn in the preceding season? Formerly, says Mr. Theodore Child, writing in 'Harper's,' in praise of Paris, it would have been easy to reply that the Court was responsible for the creation of fashion, and in reality it was the Empress, or one of the ladies of her suite, who took the initiative of wearing some new style of toilet, the result of long consultations between the lady herself and a dressmaker of genius. If the toilet pleased, and was susceptible of adaptation to all the requirements of various types of feminine beauty, it would be accepted by the Court, and from the Court it would penetrate to the upper middle classes, and if it were not too dear it would finally permeate to the ranks of the lower middle classes. Nowadays, however, we have no Court, and it is certainly not at the democratic balls and receptions of President Carnot and his Ministers that we may look for new manifestations of feminine elegance. Nevertheless, the creation of fashion continues in the same conditions as in the past, only with more liberty, and, perhaps, with more artistic preoccupations. The great ladies of the Imperial Court have not all abdicated; other great ladies have been born with the genius of elegance and the gift of taste; and these, together with the most elegant women of the rich middle classes, the stage, and the demi-monde, co-operating with the great artists like Worth, Felix, Rodrigues, Doucet, Morin-Blossier, Laferriere, &c., and meeting on the neutral ground of the trying-on-room, discuss, create and perfect the new fashions. When once created, much in the same way as in the time of the Empire, by the combined efforts of the princesses of elegance and of the dressmakers of genius, the new fashions are no longer propagated as they were of old. The official salons are absolutely without influence; the other salons, the salons of what is called "le vrai monde," have never been more select and exclusive than at the present day; the various delegates of elegance whom we have seen meeting in the salon of the dressmaker never meet in private life; on the other hand, the theatres are no longer favourable places for the display of toilets, the more so as even in the orchestra stalls of the Opera a dress coat is not absolutely obligatory.

PARISIAN WOMEN.

Paris is the city of art and poetry, but of all the artists and poets that Paris fosters, the greatest are the Parisiennes. Nature confined her efforts to inventing the eglantine, out of which the genius of man has developed that splendid and delightful flower which we call the rose. So, as Banville ingeniously remarked, the hazards of history and social life produced women born in Paris or living in Paris, and with these creatures as a basis, the Parisienne developed herself by an unparalleled process of remaking, remodelling and reshaping after the pattern of some marvellous and unformulated ideal of grace, beauty, elegance and youth. All women are born distinguished, according to Michelet's theory; whether they become eventually more refined or whether they lapse into vulgarity depends on the surroundings amidst which they grow up. The Parisiennes have, above all other women, an innate gift of synthesis and love of order and rhythm, which produce all the graces and even the sublime grace of virtue; they fashion for themselves the kind of beauty that they desire even out of the poorest materials—witness Rachel whom nature made ugly, and art and will made admirably beautiful. Nature has given women but about five years of true youth and beauty, and yet by means of some prodigious magic the Parisienne obliges her youth to last thirty years. Furthermore, as she has a knowledge of everything by intuition and without studying, like the grand seigneurs of old, her conversation is in itself a liberal education. The Parisienne knows her own worth and the worth of other women, for in Paris a spontaneous and impeccable justice reigns over the souls of men and women alike; each one knows who is the true hero and who the amusing impostor, and to each one is allotted the honour or the contempt which is his or her due.

NOTICES.

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